Pi

Piacaamanc

Piacaamanc. A rancheria, probably Cochimi, formerly connected with Purísima (Cadegomo) mission, which was near the w. coast of Lower California, about lat. 26° 20′.—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., v, 189, 1857.

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Piachi Chumashan

Piachi. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Piagadme

Piagadme. A rancheria, probably Cochimi, formerly connected with Purísima (Cadegomo) mission, Lower California.—Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., v, 189, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 2, p. 240, 1910

·Pi'-ah-roo'-bă — Sa Pinta

Monache Piute village on Carthago creek about half a mile above O'-re-rok-ke (or 3/4 mile from south end Owens Lake).
Told me by Lone Pine Monache. — Coan.

(Pi'-ah is water

·Pi-at-tui'-ab-be — Shoshone

Shoshone tribe in vicinity of Belmont, Nevada. — Powell and Ingalls in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affr. for 1873, 52, 1874.

·Piattuiabbe

Shoshonean

·Piattuiabbe (*Pi-at-tui'-ab-be*). A tribe of the Paviotso, consisting of five bands, near Belmont, s. central Nevada; pop. 249 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 52, 1874.

Handbook Am. Indians
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Piau

Ennesen

Piau: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Piyaug

See also Piyaug

Pibunachaita

Pibunachaita: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1811).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Picatche Yokut

Picatche: Rancheria in the 'tular' mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Pitcatse

See also Pitcatse, Pit-kah-che, Pitchacies

Picats Yokut

Picats: Rancheria mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Pitcatse

See also Pitcatse, Pit-kah-che, Pitchacies.

Luiseño

Pichaang

Pichaang.- Pichanga.- Sparkman: Culture of Luiseño Indians. Univ.Calif.Pubs.Am.Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7, 1908.

Pichanga.--E. W. Gifford, Clans & Moieties in So. Calif., Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 208, 1918.

See Pachanga, Pachango, Pechangas, Temekula

Pichanmii

Pichanmii: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (5 Indians). Spellings: Pichanmii; Pichana, Pechangmaye, Pachanmeye, Pachan.-- Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Pico Indians Midoo

Pico and Ridge Indians: Mentioned as 2 hostile tribes between Middle and South Forks Feather River who had joined forces, presumably for attack on whites in Honcut country.-- Sacramento Daily Transcript, April 22, 1851.

Picos

One of the languages of Lower California. – Ducrue in Murrs Journ. fur Kunst und Litter., XII, 208. (Quoted in Mithridates, Vol. III, pt. 3, 186, 187. 1816; Bancroft, Native Races, III, 687, 1875).

Pi-dŭ-se'-ă

So Piute

Monache Piute village on west side Owens Valley, at spring about 1 mile north of present town of Lone Pine.
Told me by Lone Pine Monache. – Coon

Shoshonean

Piede (See also Pied and Pie Ede[s]

Geo. W. Armstrong, agt., speaks of numerous bands of Piedes on Shirt and Wood creeks, Iron Co. and on the Santa Clara, Rio Virgin, & Muddy Rivers, Washington Co. Utah, and gives names of their chiefs. — Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs., House Doc. 1, 34th Cong., 3d Sess., 783-786, 1856.

Written Pi Edes by O.H. Irish in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 143, 145-146, 1865; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 468, 1874, who adds that the tribe embraces "the whole southern portion of Utah Territory."

Numerals (1-10) given by Latham (after Carvalho), Opuscula, 389-390, 1860.

Piede. —Bancroft (after Armstrong, 1856, and Carvalho, 1858), Native Races, I, 468, 1874. Name Piedes in SW Utah on Bancroft's map of 1878

Indians

Over

Piedes

Shoshonean

Piedes: In 1929 old Bill Crosby of Kanab, Utah told Vernon Bailey

Piede Indians: at Pinto, SW corner of Utah. Treaty of Sept. 18, 1865.—
Peter Gottfredson, Hist. Ind. Depredations in Utah. 152, 1919.

Shoshonean

·Pi Edes

"The Pi Edes are a band ranging through Beaver and Little Salt Lake valleys, and on the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara rivers, down to the Muddy, embracing the whole southern portion of Utah Territory. They number about 6000 persons, and are controlled by Tut-sey-gub-bets, with many subchiefs". - O.H. Irish in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 145, 1865. Ibid 143.

·Pi Edes

The ·Pah Vants live in the vicinity of Sevier Lake, Utah, and "the ·Pi Edes south of them."—Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 422, 1874.

·Pi-Edes.--Ibid (after ·Simpson, 1869), pp. 436, ·440.

[over]

·Pi-eeds Shoshonean

·Pi-eeds. — Dr. Garland Hurt in Appendix O, Simpson's Gt. Basin of Utah, 459, 460, 461-462, 1876.

See also Py-edes, Py-eeds, Piedes

"Utes, Utahs or Piedes, as they have sometimes been called....are found from Pahranagat Valley to the mouth of the Virgin River as the most westerly line of their country, extending to the N & E along the different lines of Mormon settlements as high up as 38° N. Lat. thence stretching out to the Eastward as far as the GrandRiver, and bounded on the S & E by the Colorado proper". -- Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Preliminary Rept. on Reconnaissance through S & SE Nevada in 1869, 4°, p. 36, Washington, 1875.

Pi-Edes.-- The degraded natives of this valley [Navajo Valley, Arizona] are known as the Pi-Utes, the Pi-Edes, & the Lee-Biches."-- J.H.Beadle, Western Wilds, p.311, 1878.

Pi-Edes.--Beadle traveling in north-central Arizona, N of Grand Canyon, over trail from Kanab (Utah) SE to Navajo Wells, says that the Indians of that region were of 3 tribes: "the Pi-Utes, the Pi-Edes, and the Lee-Biches.-- J.H.Beadle, Undeveloped West, 658, 1873.

Piedes Shoshonean

Piedes: Given by Brigham H. Roberts (Asst. Historian Mormon Church) as tribe or subtribe, subordinate to Utah Chief Walker, in SW Utah in region where settlement of Parowan was made in 1850-1851. Chiefs Peteenet and Canarrah.--Brigham H. Roberts, Americana, 8:81-83, 1913 (from Brigham Young MS Hist., June 1849, pp. 89-92 & Jan. 1851, p.2).
Spelled Pieds, Roberts, Ibid. p. 70.

See also Pie Edes, Pi-eeds, Py-edes, Py-eeds.

Piedes Shoshonean

Piedes: Fort Sanford on ~~the~~ Sevier River, Utah (about 6 miles below Panguitch).—Peter Gottfredson, Hist. Indian Depredations in Utah, p. 189, Salt Lake City, 1919.

·Pied[s] See also Pie Edes Ute

"The Pieds live adjoining the Pawants, to the south of the Beaver nits, down to the Santa Clara River and upper branches of the Rio Virgen. Quanarrah is the chief of the upper Pieds, and Tatsi-gobbets of the lower Pieds. Their language differs from the Ute, though similar in some respects." - Capt. J.H. Simpson (on authority of his guide, Bean), Rept. Wagonroad Routes in Utah, 1858, Senate Ex. Doc. 40, 35th Congress, 2d Sess., Vol. 10, p. 43, 1859.

Written: Pie Edes in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862, 205, 207, 1863.
Written: Pied by Geo. W. Armstrong, Agt., Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1857, House Doc. 2, 35th Congress, 1st Sess., 597, 1857. (On Santa Clara & Rio Virgin.); Also Brigham Young, Ind. p. 598
Written Pie-Edes by O.H. Irish, Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 169, 1865.

Pi-er'-ru-i-ats Goseute Shoshonean

·Pi-er'-ru-i-ats: Tribe at Deep Creek, Utah. -- Powell and Ingalls in Ind. Affrs. Rept. (1873) p. 51, 1874.

Pierruiats: Handbook Am. Indians, Pt. 2, p. 248, 1910

Pierruiats | Goseute | Shoshonean

Pierruiats (*Pi-er-ru-i-ats*). One of the tribes known under the collective term Gosiutes, living at Deep cr., s. w. Utah, in 1873.—Powell and Ingalls in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 51, 1874. 248

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 248, 1910

Pigoucu | Pao-e-win | Wintoon

Pigoucu: Rancheria"in the direction of the Huimenes" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Cahuilla

Pīhatapa Shoshonean

pīhatapa: Rancheria (Pass Cahuilla) in Banning Water Canyon
W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p. 10, 105.
May 28, 1929. p. 105.

See also Pihatüpiat

Pihatüpiat Serrano Shoshonean

Pihatüpiat: Serrano place name at opening of Banning Water Canyon.--R.F. Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 368, Sept. 1924.

Pihatüpayam: Serrano group at Pihatüpiat.--Ibid 368,

See also Pīhatapa

Piiau Ennesen

Piiau: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Mission books, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

see Piyaug

See also Piyaug

Piibit

Piibit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (16 Indians). Spellings: Piibit 8 times; Piybit 2; Piitnga 2; Piivit 1; Piinga.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Piil

Piil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Pel.

Piinga

Piinga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Piibit.

Piiru

Chumashan

Piiru. A former Chumashan village on Piru cr. or arroyo emptying into Saticoy r., Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 2, p. 249, 1910

Piiru

Chumashan

Piiru: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (95 Indians). Spellings: Piiru 29 times; Piribit 29; Piirubit 26; Piru 5; Piiruvit 3; Pirivit 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

·Piiru Chumashan

Rancheria formerly on arroyo of that name which comes into the Saticoy river near Sespe, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, july 24, 1863. Territory of Piiru Indians "bounded by the Matillija range of Santa Ynez and the San Emedio range of the Tejon" (Ibid). ·Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, ·459, 1874.

Peyrou rancheria. -- Spelling by Taylor in Calif. Farmer, July 24, 1863.

Piiru.-- "The Indians of San Buenaventura Mission still living number not far from 150 souls -- they live in the rancherias at Aujay or Ojai, Saticoy, and Piiru."-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, July 31, 1863.

Piitnga

Piitnga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Piibit.

Piiv Yuman

Piiv: Luiseno name for Batiquitos.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Vol. 4, p. 148, 1907.

Pikachi Yokuts

"Pikachi (Yokuts tribe)": Spelling in 'List of Indian Tribes in the U. S.', published in Sherman Bulletin, Jan. 19, 1923.

See Pit-katch-es
See also Pik-cak-ches

·Pik-cak- ches See Pit-katch-es Yokut

Tribe signing treaty on San Joaquin river, Calif., April 29, 1852. Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, SpecialSession, p 252, ,1853.

See also Pikachi

Pikakwanarats Ute Shoshonean

Pikakwanarats (Pi-ka-kwá-na-rats). A division of the Ute, of whom 32 were found in 1873 on the Uinta res., Utah, where they were known under the general name of Uinta Ute.--Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 51, 1874.

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Pikas — Achomawe — Achomawan

Said to be name used by Indians [Midoo] of Indian Valley, Plumas Co., for Pit River Indians. — Hutchings' Calif. Mag. I, No. 12, 531-532, June 1857.

Pil

Pil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Pel.

Piliaquay

Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 319, 1876.

Spelled Pilidquay by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage in 1542.--Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p 311, 1879.

Spelled Peledquey by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April ~~19~~ 17, 1863.

See also Pilidquay, Pilidguay, Peledquey

Pilidquay

Chumashan

Pilidquay. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.

Peledquey.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.
Pilidquay.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 250, 1910

See also Peledquey

Pilidquay — Chumashan

Indian village formerly on Santa Barbara Islands [apparently on Santa Cruz], Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879.--Spelled Piliaquay by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey, for 1876, Append.H. p 319, 1876.

Pilidquay.—Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta. Cruz I.)

Pilidguay.--Eisen (after Archae.Wheeler Surv.), Acct.of Inds.of Sta.Barb.Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.)

Pilidquay.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186,1857.

See also Piliaquay, Pilidguay, Peledquey

Pilinuatse

Pilinuatse: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1823).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Piliunathre

Piliunathre: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1821).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Piliusi

Piliusi: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1826) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Pilmich

Pilmich: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846..

See Pimip

arizona

Pimas Yuman

Pimas: In 1859 Col. J.R.F.Mansfield writes: "Ascending the Gila, we find the Tribe Maricopas, who are at enmity with the Yumas...Further up the river are the Pimas, who are peaceable, plant the soil, and are not numerous."--Col.J.R.F.Mansfield, Inspector General, Letter to Major Irwin McDowell, dated Fort Yuma, Mar. 21, 1859.--On file in 'Old Files Division' Adjutant General's Office, No. I 37 1859.

Pimichna

Pimichna: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (10 Indians). Spellings: Pimichna 6 times; Pimicha 6; Pimichana 1.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1820

See Pimipga

Pi'min Me'-ke Soo-lah'-te-luk

Pi'min: Polikla name for Soolah'teluk town on South Peninsula, Humboldt Bay.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 57, May 31, 1920.

Pimin: Given by Loud (authority Kroeber & Waterman) as Polikla name for Bētmēt.-- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeog. Wiyot Territory, p. 298, 1918.

See Pā'-mĕt

Pimipga

Pimipga: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions(34 Indians at San Luis Rey and 42 at Pala). Spellings Pimipga 65 times; Pimip 10; Pimipi.-- MS, no title or date.

Pimip: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (26 Indians). Spellings Pimip 7 times; Pimichi 3; Pimeche 4; Pimeyche 1; Pimich 2; Pimic 1; Pilmich 1; Pime 1; Pimache 1.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Mision, MS, 1777-1846.

See also Pimichna, Pimicha, Pimichana

Pimocàbit Tongvan Shoshonean

Pimocàbit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Pimocabit 14 times; Pimocàbit 6; Pimocavit 1.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820

See Pimocagna

·Pimocagna

Tongvan

Pimocagna. A former Gabrieleño rancheria in Los Angeles co., Cal., at a locality later called Rancho de Ybarra.
Pimocagna.—Ried (1852) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861. **Piniocagna.**—Ibid., June 8, 1860.

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Tongva

Shoshonean

·Pimocagna

Rancheria formerly on Rancho de los Ybarra$, Los Angeles CO Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)
Hugo Ried MS., 1852, Bull. Essex Inst. 17, 2, 1885.
·Pimocagna.—Bancroft(after Ried),Nat.Races, I,'460, 1874.
Written Pimoka-gna by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

See also Pimocàbit, Pimocavit

Pimu

Pimu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians, 1821). "Ysla de Piimua" also mentioned.--Mision San Fernando, Libros de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Tong-va Shoshonean

Pimu

"Santa Catalina [Island] was occupied by people speaking Gabrielino, and its name was Pimu. The Luiseño call the island Pipimar."—Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 153, 1907.

See also Pipimar; also Pimu-gna

Pimu Tongvan

Pimu: "Gabrielino" name for Santa Catalina Island.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 143, 1907.

Pimubit Shoshonean

Pimubit: Rancheria "on the island" mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (31 Indians). Spellings: Pimubit 33 times; Pimùbit 4; Pimunga 2; Pumunga 2; Pimuunam 2.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

See also Pimug-na, Pineugna

Pimunga

Pimunga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1812).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Pinantica Ennesen

Pinantica: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region]mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Pinnandie. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: Pinnandoc twice; Pinantica (Pinontica) (Ch) 2; Pinantica (Ch) 3.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pinnandie,Pinnandoc,

Pine-takers Shoshonean

The Ho-is, or Timber people, one of the eight divisions of the Comanches of Texas, are "also called 'Pine-takers' or honey-eaters, being fond of honey."--Robert S. Neighbors, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 127, 1852.

See also Penoi-in-tickara, Penointik-ara, Ho-is

Shoshonean

Pineugna (misprint for Pimu-gna)

Rancheria formerly on Santa Catalina Island, Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan. 11, 1861.)

Pimug-na. - Hugo Ried Ms., 1852; Bull. Essex Inst. 17, 2, 1885

Pineugna. --Bancroft (after Ried), Nat. Races, I, 460, 1874.

Written Pimu-gna by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

Pïneugna. --"The Indian tribes on the island [Santa Catalina] were known as Pineugna."--Eïsen, Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 9, 1904.

See Pimu-gna, Pimug-na, Pineugna, Huia, Hu-ya

Pimùbit, Pimuvit, Pumunga

Tongva Shoshonean

Piniocagna See Pimokagna

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

See Pimoka-gna

Piniucna

Piniucna: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1797).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Pinnandoc

Ennesen

Pinnandoc: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Pinantica

See also Pinantica

Pino

Pino: Spanish name for rancheria or band Tesmaymanil, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Tesmaymanil

See also Tesmaymanil, Tesmayma, Tejmaymanil, Maria,

Pino

Pino: Spanish name for rancheria Cheya, Zeva or Seyaat mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791-?, MS Copy by A, Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Cheya

See also Cheya

Pinonay

Pinonay: Rancheria mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spelling in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, Pinonay. Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Pinonay 2; Pinonai 1; Pamanay .-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pinonai, Pamanay?

PiNpa — Ner-er'-ner — Poliklan

Nereerner

PiNpa: Polikla name for settlement on south side Big Lagoon.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 207 & 266 and maps 226 & 262, May 31, 1920.

Pinpa: Given by Kroeber as either a separate village on Big Lagoon, or part of Opyuweg; not shown on his map.-- Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See also O-pyúweg

Pintahs Error for Pintahs — Shoshonean

Obvious typographic error for Pi-utahs. - J. H. Holeman in Rept. Ind. Commr. for 1853, House Doc. 1, 33d Cong., 1st Sess., pt. 1, 444, 446, 1853. (Speaking of Carson Valley region.)

Also, Geo. W. Leihy in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 140, 1865. "The Mojaves and Yumas claim all the bottomlands on both sides of the Colorado river ... Since the establishment of settlements by the whites the Chimehuevas and Pintahs have, to a certain extent, been suffered to come and settle on the west bank" (Ibid 140).

Pinte. Typographic error for Piute. --Rept. of Lt. E. O. C. Ord, in Sen. Doc. 47, 31st Cong. 1st Sess. 125, 1850.

Pintahs (misprint for Piutahs) Shoshonean

Pintahs: J. H. Holeman, Indian Agent, Utah Territory, states under date of Sept. 30, 1853, concerning his trip to Humboldt & Carson rivers [Nevada] made in July 1853: "The Pintahs are in 2 separate bands, commanded by 2 chiefs, one estimated at 300 and the other at 350. They reside on the Carson river, and in the mountains east and southeast of the river."--Holeman in H.R.Ex.Doc.1,33d Cong 1st Sess.,444,445, 1854.

See Piutes

Pin'-ti-ats Piute

Piute tribe or band in Moapa Valley, eastern Nevada.- Powell & Ingalls, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1873, 50, 1874

Pintiats

Shoshonean

Pintiats (*Pin′-ti-ats*). A Paiute band formerly living in or near Moapa valley, S. E. Nev.; pop. 47 in 1873.—Powell in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1873, 50, 1874. 257

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Pinwinpa

Pinwinpa: Rancheria "on the island" [Santa Catalina?] mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1777-1820.

Pioote — Shoshonean

Pioote Valley, Plumas Co., Calif., on road across northern Sierra by way of "Butte Valley, Lassens Meadows, Indian Valley, Genesee Valley, and Pioote Valley ~~to the state line~~". — Jabez T. Taylor, County Surveyor Plumas Co., Annual Rept. Surveyor General of Calif. Session 1855, p. 40, 1855.

See Piute

Pipimar — Tongvan

Pipimar: Name given by Luiseno informant for Santa Catalino island.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907

Tong-va

· Pipimar

Luiseño name for the 'Gabrielino' [= Tong-va] island Santa Catalina on Pimu.- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 153, 1907.

· Pīpōhō´lma Yuki

Old village of "Main Wappo Area", ~~Wappo dialect,~~ on E bank of Russian river due E of town of Geyserville, and about 1/4 mi. up stream from Geyserville bridge. From pi´po, white oak, hol, tree, and ma. grove. Called by Djelheldjīseka´nī, S Pomo, ~~dialect name,~~ from dje´-lhe, white oak (?). and djīseka´ni, ?. People called themselves Mī´cēwal, and the S Pomo called them A'cōtca´mai or A'cōtentca´wi.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 371, Feb. 1908

Yokut?

Piqurinonals

Piqurinonals. -- One of 5 tribes represented at a council held June 14, 1856 in Kaweah valley some 10 miles above Woodville [former county seat of Tulare Co., 5 miles W of Visalia]. -- Letter from Gen. E.F.Beale to Gov. J. Neely Johnson of California, July 12,1856, published in 'San Francisco Herald', July 13, 1856.

Piquirinals.-- Spelling in same letter from Beale, published in Bonsal's 'Edward Fitzgerald Beale, p. 192, 1912.

See also Siquirionals

Pirivit Chumashan

Pirivit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Piiru.

"Piroos or Pirutes" Chumashan

Taylor's names for Indians of Piru region.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Piiru, Pirutes, Pirus

Pirus Chumashan

Pirus -- Jesse D. Mason, History of Santa Barbara Co. 27, Oakland, 1883.

Piru: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Piiru.

Piiru, Piroos, Pirutes,

Pirutes

Chumashan

"Piroos or Pirutes", Taylor's names for Indians of Piru region.--Taylor, Précis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 30, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Piiru, Piroos, Pirus,

Cahuilla

Pisatañavitcem

Shoshonean

pisatañavitcem: A clan of the "Pass Cahuilla".--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.10, May 28, 1929. Place name & clan in Banning Water Canyon.--Ibid. p. 91. p. 97, 105.

Pisau

Pisau: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages, La Soledad Mission.-- Mission Books, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by APinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

·Piscatchecs See ·Pitkaches Yokut

Taylor gives locality as Mariposa bottom or vicinity, but the tribe is evidently the Pitkache of the lower San Joaquin --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Pismú

Pismú: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (18 Indians). Spellings: Pismú 7 times, Pitsmu 6; Pismó 1; Tpizmu 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Pisospno Chumashan

Pisospno: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Misopsno

Pisqueno Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. —
Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H.p319, 1876;
Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879 [apparently on Santa Cruz I.]
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (Says it was on Santa Rosa Id)

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta. Cruz. I.)

Pisqueno.--Eisen (after Archaeo. Wheeler Surv.), Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.)

Pisqueno.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

Pisqueno Chumashan

Pisqueno. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 263, 1910

Pistoys Poo-e-win Wintoon

Pistoys: "Branch" of Suisun tribe, with a population in 1817 of 9240, under chief Coupay 2nd.--Mariano G. Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, Vol. 1, p.156,1875.

Pitac Olhonean

Pitac: Rancheria at San Juan Bautista mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (18 Indians). Spellings: "Pitac (p. de San Juan)" 3 times; "Pitac or San Juan" 1; Pitacca 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably San Juan Nepomuceno of Portola Expd., about 5 miles N of Pt. Año Nuevo.]

See also Pitacca

Pitaluma

De Mofras, speaking of farms north of San Francisco Bay, mentions Pitaluma.--Duflot de Mofras, Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, I, 444, 1844.

Pitamula (mispr.).--"The rancho of Pitamula, long ago the property of San Solano Mission."--Ibid 445.

See Petaluma

Pitanakwat Monache Shoshonean

Pitanakwat: Term probably meaning "pine-nut-eaters" used for eastern Mono of Owens Valley by themselves or their kinsmen.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., p.585, 1925.

See Pe-tah'-nă-ǵuat

Remote Shoshonean

·Pitanisha

Yokut name for Pakanepul.—Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, 124, 125, 1907. Kroeber gives Wateknasi [=Wahliknasse] as the same (ibid.)

Pitanisha is "from Pitnani-u, the place-name of the forks of the Kern" (ibid. 124).

Spelled Pi-tan'-ni-suh by Powers, Tribes of Calif. 393, 1877.

Pitanisha, Kroeber, The Yokuts Language, 274-275, 1907.

.Pitanisha: A.H.Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in So.-Central Calif., p.62, mar. 1930.

See also Pi-tan'-ni-suh

Card 2

Pitanisha Shoshonean

.Pitanisha: Yauelmani name for Tubatulabal.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 482, 1925.

Pitanisha: A.H.Gayton, Yokuts & Western Mono Pottery-making, map p 248, 1929.

Pitanisha or Tubatulabal: Julian H. Steward, Ind. tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Prk. Service. 1935.

See also Pī-tan-ni-suh

· Pi-tan'-ni-suh

Name used by Yokuts of Fort Tejon, for Kern River Indians. Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 393, 1877.

Written Pitanisha by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 124, 125, 1907.

See also Pitanisha

· Pitanta

Shoshonean

· Chemehueve name for the Mohave Desert Levana tribe calling itself Möhineyam - which see. Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth., vol. 4, 140, 1907.

Written Pitant by Kroeber a year later. - Journ. Am. Folk-Lore, XXI, 242, 1908.

See Mohineyam

·Pit-ca-che Yokut

+Tribe on San Joaquin River [near & below old Fort Miller] mentioned in 1853 by Major H.W. Wessells. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. p. 30, 1857.

Pitcaches: Rancheria in the 'tular' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Pit-cah'-che, Pit-catch-e, & Pitchacies

·Pit-ca-chees Yokut

+Tribe meeting U.S. Treaty Commrs. at Camp Barbour on San Joaquin river, April 29, 1851. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 51, 1905 (Pit-cat-chees Ibid, pp. 4 & 47).

Pit-caches or Pit-cat-chee Yokut

Tribe in council at Camp Barbour, on the San Joaquin river Calif., April, 1851, where they signed a treaty April 29, 1851. McKee, Barbour, & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32d Cong. 1st Sess. p. 484, 1851.; 2 ibid. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 75, 1853. (Spelled Pit-cat-chee p. 93)

~~McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32nd. Cong. 1st. Sess. 484, 1852.~~

Spelled Pit-cach-es also in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1851, 223, 1851.

Pit-cach-es: Reported as one of 5 tribes in San Joaquin region ~~of "Mountain Indians"~~ (Pit-cach-es, Cas-soes, Toom-nas, Tal-lin-ches, and Pas-ke-sas), subject to the Chief Tom-quit and signing treaty --Daily Alta California, May 10, 1851.

Pit-Ca-Chees: One of the Tribes "peculiar to this section of California."--Clovis Independent, Mar. 7, 1929.

Pit-cal'-chees (misprint for Pit-cat'-chees) Yokut

Tribe from San Joaquin Valley, Calif., placed on Fresno and Kings River Reservations in 1850 and 1851.--Galen Clark, Indians of Yosemite, 3d ed., p.112, 1907.

See Pit-kă'-che

See also Pitcatches, Pit-ca-che,

Pit-cat-chee See Pit-kă-che Yokut

*Spelling given by Indian Commrs. in April 1851. - Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special session, p. 93, 1853. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 47, 1905 (Pit-cat-chees).

Spelled Pitcatches by M.B. Lewis in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 803, 1856 (House Doc. 1, 34 Congress, 3d Sess. 803, 1856). Lived on San Joaquin River mostly at Millerton & numbered over 100 (Ibid); Ibid for 1857, 687, 1858 (written Pit-catches) House Doc. 2, 35th Congress, 1st Sess. (87, 1857)

*Pitcatches. —Bancroft (after Lewis), Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

*Pitcatchee.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.958, 1899 [publ.1901].

Pit-ca-chees: (represented in enumeration) A tribe in vicinity of Clovis. Feb. 1929. --Fresno Republican, Mar. 2, 1929.

See Pitcache, Pit-kah'-che, &c Pitchacies

Pit-cat-chis Yokut

Pit-cat-chis: Reported as tribe meeting Indian Commissioners on Fresno River in March 1851. Chief named José Frederica.-- Daily Alta Calif., April 4, 1851.

See Pit-kah'-che
See also Pit-cah'-che, Pit-ca-che, Pitcatchee,

Pitcatse Yokut

Pitcatse: Rancheria in the 'tular'[tule marshes] mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission. Spellings in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages: "Pitcatse en tular" 8 times; Petactse en el Tular 7. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: "Pitcatse(tular)" 78 times; "Pitcatsé(en el tular" 15; Picats 1; Pacahts 1; Picatche 13.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pitcache, Pit-kah-che, Pitchacies, Petactse

Pitchackies (see Pit-kah'-che orPit-kah'-te) Yokut

Tribe at foot of Sierra Nevada, on San Joaquin river, Calif. Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 61, 1853.

+ Pitchacies.-- Tribe mentioned by Vallejo as subject to Chalpinich, chief of Joyima rancheria in 1818.-- M.G.Vallejo, Hist. of Calif., I, 177, MS, Bancroft Library, 1875.

See Pitcache, Pit-kah'-che or Pitchacies

Pitchatches Yokut

"Pitchatches and Lal Linches."- Tribes represented on Fresno Reserve by 150 persons.--Rept.Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862, p. 359, 1863.

"Pitchatches and Lal Linches".-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862).

See also Pitcache, Pit-kah-che, Pitchacies

·Pitches Shoshonean

_Bancroft (after Farnham,1843), Nat.Races of Pac.States, Vol.I, p.433, 1874. "The Pi-Utes and Pitches have no weapon of defence except the club."

Pitch people — Athapaskan

·Pitch people: Mentioned by Goddard as "Wailaki" name for the inhabitants of the upper portion of North Fork Eel River.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 95, 96, 1923.

See Chĕ-teg'-gah-ahng

·Pit-cuch-es — Yokut

Tribe(on reservation between Tuolumne and Merced rivers?) Calif.,in 1851.—~~Johnston~~ W.M.Ryer, Sen.Ex.Doc.61, 32d Cong.,1st Sess.,p.22, 1852.

See Pit-kah'-che

·Pitem

Sacramento River tribe, members of which were at San Francisco Mission in 1816.--Chamisso, Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise, III, 23, 1821; Ibid English Ed. London, III, 51, 1821. Written Pittemen by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860. Written Pitemèns by Choris, Voyage Pittoresque, Paris, 1822 (p. 5).

·Bancroft (after ·Chamisso and ·Choris), Native Races, I;453, 1874.

Pitem.-- A. Balbi (after Chamisso), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See also Pitemens, Pittemen

·Pitemis

Mewko

Rancheria on lower San Joaquin ~~River~~, Calif., in 1805.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 35, 1885 (after Amador, Memorias, MS). Location doubtful -

·Pitemas.--Ibid, 326, 389, after Prov.St.Pap., Ben.Mil.MS (XLVI, 32-34); "rancheria of the Pitemas", on p.326. Mentioned in connection with Santa Cruz on p 389, + in connection with expedition from San Francisco to Santa Cruz on p. 326.

Pitemes: Mentioned In Book of Baptisms, Santa Clara Mission (60 Indians). Spellings Pitemes 8 times; Pitemas 18.--Mision de Santa Clara, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1804-1843.

See also Pitem, Pitemen, Pittemen.

[over]

Pitemis: Rancheria on lower San Joaquin [probably about ~~opposite present town of~~ east of Livermore] .-- J. M. Amador, Memorias sobre Historia Calif., MS, Bancroft Library, p. 15, 1877.

•Pitenis: Indian village mentioned by W. Egbert Schenck and located (spelled Pitemis) on his map.--Aboriginal Groups of California Delta Region, Univ. Calif. Pubs., p. 126 & map p. 133, Nov. 13, 1926.

•Pitemis: Schenck's Map.--Ibid p. 133. East side of San Joaquin river about 7 mi. north of mouth of Stanislaus river and about 12 mi. south of Stockton. —

[over]

Pitiaches (= Pitcachches?) Yokut

Tribe in San Joaquin foothills, Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.1, p 363, 456, 1874.

Thos. J. Henley in Rept. Commr. Indians Affairs, for 1854, ~~512, 1855~~. House Doc. 1, 33d Congress, 2d Sess., Pt.1, 512, 1854.

Gens de Pitié Shoshonean

Maximilian states that the Snake Indians or Shoshones "are divided into two branches — the true Shoshonés, and the Gens de Pitié, or Les Radiqueurs (Root-diggers), the Muradiços of the Spaniards." —Maximilian: Travels in Interior of N.America [1832-34], 509, 1843.

Pi-tip'-pĕ

So Piute

Monache Piute village formerly on Harney's ranch, 1/2 mile north of present town of Lone Pine, Owens Valley.

Told me by Lone Pine Monache. - Cam

Pit-nun

Yokut

Pit-nun: Subtribe on branch of Tule River.--Geo.W.Stewart, Yokut Inds. of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull.,Vol.12, No.4, 388, 1927.

Pitnani-u = Yokut name for Forks of Kern River. - Kroeber. Handbk Inds Calif 607, 1925

Pit River Achomawan

Pit River tribe: "Since earliest traditional times they have occupied a small area in northeastern California, comprising in general the greater part of the drainage basin of Pit River excepting, however, Dixie Valley and the valley of Hat Creek...The number enumerated in 1910 was 985."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, p. 96, 1915.

Pit River: Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910; Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See Achomawe

Tribe Achomawi

Name Pit River Indians

Standard form

Tribe ☒ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source G. Mallery, Bureau of American Ethnology, Annual Report for 1879-80, p. 282, 1881.

Identification and remarks "A-tco-ma-wi or Pit River Indian"

·Pit River Indians

Achomawe

The "Pit River Indians to the northeast" of the Nomlaki. [Nomlaki ~~were then living~~ ~~of~~ W part of Tehama Co.]--F. B. Washington, Notes on Northern Wintun Inds., ~~(reprint from~~ Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore, XXII, 92, Jan.-Mar. 1909~~)~~, ~~p. 92~~

·Pit Rivers

Achomawe

Geographic name used in tribal sense:
Powers, Overland Monthly, XI, 550, Dec. 1873.
Gatschet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 164, 1877.

Often erroneously spelt Pitt Rivers, wh see.

J. L. Burchard, Agt., in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1876, 14, 1876. — Ibid for 1877, 39, 288, 1877. — Ibid for 1882, 328, 1882. — Ibid for 1883, 129, 1883 (from on Klamath Lake Reservation). — Ibid for 1892, 410, 633, 1892. — Ibid for 1903, 285, 1904 (82 on Klamath Reservation).

Pit River Indians adopted as 'official' form in 1900, Rept. Comm. for 1900, 519, 1900. Ibid for 1901, 346, 1902 (school suggestion etc). — Ibid for 1902, 311-312, 1903 (O.C. affiliate). Ibid every year thereafter — Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909.

Over

Pit River Indians

The Modocs and Pit River Indians live at the east and north-east of Mount Shasta, Calif.—Joaquin Miller, Life Amongst the Modocs, p.10, 1873.

Same spelling on pp. 18, 266, 320, 321, 363.

Pit Rivers.--Ibid, p.321.

Pitt River Indians.—Spelling uniformly adopted in Joaquin Miller's Romantic Life Amongst the Indians, pp. 14,32, 206, 223, 1890.

Pit Rivers: Spelling in Red Bluff Semi-weekly Independent, May 6, 1862, also May 23, 1864; also May 13, 1862. Also written Pit River Indians in Red Bluff Semi-weekly Independent, May 6, 1862; and Pit River ~~tribe~~ in Red Bluff Independent, Nov. 1, 1861.

[OVER]

Pitsmu

Pitsmu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Pismú

Pitsokut

Midu

Pitsokut. A former Maidu village near Roseville, Placer co., Cal.—Dixon in Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., pl. 38, 1905.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 266, 1910

Pitsokut Mi-doo

Maidu village, Placer Co., Calif. (about 15 miles NE of Sacramento)

Dixon, The Northern Maidu, map plate 38, 1905.

Pittemen See Pitem

Olhomean?

--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

Pitt River Indians — Achomawe

Indian bands on Pit River "are called, in California, Pitt River Indians."—Lt. E. G. Beckwith in Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. II, B, p.43, 1855.

·Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p.·327, 1874; citing same spelling from various authors in Ibid, pp. ·343, ·345, ·346 (footnotes).
·353, ·354, ·358, ·361

·Vocabulary of 24 words.--Bancroft, Ibid, III, ·640, ·641, 1875.

· R. McKee (1852), Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, p.271, 316, 1853.

Pitt river Indians.--Gibbs, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 166, 1853.

See also Pit River

[OVER]

[Card 2]

Pitt River — Achomawan

Pitt River: Report of union against whites between "McLoud, Pitt River, Sacramento and Cow Creek Indians."-- San Francisco 'Daily Town Talk', April 23, 1856 (from Shasta Courier).

Pitt River: One student Sherman Inst. Riverside, Calif. 1925-6.—
The Sherman Bull. Vol. 19, No. 1, Riverside, Calif. Sept. 11, 1925.

Pitt River Indian, Pitts: Spellings in War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp. 459, 1138, 1139, 1897; Ibid, Pt. 2, p.164, 1897.
Written Pitt (referring to one of the tribe).--Ibid, p. 459.

Pitt River Indians: Mentioned by Col. F. J. Lippitt as on Round Valley Reservation in 1862 or 1863.--F. J. Lippitt, Reminiscences, p.114, 1902.

Pitt River Indians: Spelling in San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, Jan. 14,1860; also Nov. 2, 1867.

"Pitt& McCloud's river Indians": Mentioned in Coloma Empire County Argus, May 6, 1854.(from Shasta Courier)

Pitt River Indians: Spelling in Weekly Alta California [San Francisco], April 2 & 9, 1853.

Pitt River Indians.- Gen. H.W. Halleck, Rept. Affrs. Military Div. Pacific, War Dept. Old Files Div. Mss dated Sept. 22, 1868.

[OVER]

· Pitt Rivers (Should be Pit Rivers = Modesse & Achomawe

325 on Round Valley Reservation in 1864. – Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1864, 119, 1865.
320 " " " 1865. – " " " " " 1865, 112, 589, 1865.
Band removed to Round Valley Reservation mentioned by U.S. Board of Indian Commrs. in 4th Ann. Rept. (1872), 37, 1872.
120 in Round Val. Res. in 1871, Hugh Gibson in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1871, 335, 1872.
78 in " " 1873, J. L. Burchard in " " 1873, 325, 1874.
64 in " " 1874 " " " 1874, 313, 1874
[Numerous references omitted]
Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1881, 261, 272, 272, 1881. – Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882.
40 on Klamath Reservation, Oregon, in 1896, Ibid for 1896, 273, 1897.

[Over

Pi-Pz

75

Bancroft gives a short vocab. of 'Pitt River' Indians in Native Races, III, 640-641, 1875.

Pi-yū'tch (Pi-ū'ch) (SE) Shoshonean

Uinta Ute name for Sahute of Utah.

Told me by Uinta Ute girl in Dec. 1912. - CHM.

also, Pi-yū'ch, given me by Panamint Shoshone of Death Valley & Owens Lake for Southern Piyute bands of Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, and Moapa - including the band at Barstow and Dagget. - CHM.

See also Paiuches, Pai-uches, Pahusitahs.

·Pi-yu'-tse Nu-vah'-an-dit, Moapariats Shoshonean

·Pi-yu'-tse, ·Pi-yū'ch, ·Pi-yooch': Name given me by Panamint Shoshone at Death Valley and Owens Lake, Calif. for Southern Piute bands at Amargosa, Ash Meadows, Las Vegas, and Moapa; and they include the Mohave Desert band at Barstow & Dagget. - CHM.

See also Pi-yū'ch, Nu-vah'-an-dit, Moapariats

Piutes — Shoshonean

"The Piutes, Pah-Utes, or Pah-Utahs, are estimated to number 40,000 souls.. . The Pah-utes roam along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, from the mouth of the Virgin with the Colorado (in about lat. 36°, long. 115°) to the territory of the Washoes N and as far E as the Sevier Lake country."-- A.S.Taylor (quoting from Placerville American, 1857 or 1858), Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 18, June 22, 1860.[Above quotation given by Bancroft under spelling Pah-utes, p. 466 and Piutes, p. 467, Native Races, Vol. I, 1874.]

Pi-Utahs — (SE) — Shoshonean

Pi-Utahs: There are "various chiefs, who command separate bands, all being of the Utah tribe, though some are called Pi-Utahs, who are friendly towards each other."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 199, 1855.

Pi-Utahs: A large band of the Pi-Utahs "reside in the country S and SW of Salt Lake, ~~on~~ and about Lake Sevier, and Walker's river, and occupy the country as far as Carson river, and Sierra Nevada; they are in bands from 200 to 400, under some favorite brave or chief, but all friendly, as composing one united band.--Ibid 201.

"Pi-Utahs, roving."--In population table of tribes of Utah territory.--Ibid 498.

Pi Utahs: Roving tribe of Utah Territory.--Bancroft (after Schoolcraft,1860),Native Races, I, 464, 1874.

Pi Utes or Pyutes E Shoshonean

Pi Utes or Pyutes: Inhabit western Utah in vicinity of principal rivers and lakes of the Great Basin.--Bancroft (after Simpson, 1869), Native Races, I, 466, 1874.

Pi-Utes NW Shoshonean

Pi-Utes.--Gatschet states: "Presumably there exists a difference between them[the related Pai-Utes tribes to the eastward] and the Pi-Utes in northwestern Nevada." Zwolf Sprachen, 81, 1876.

See Pinte

Piutes (SE) Shoshonean

"Piutes and Land Pitches", on Severe River (Utah.) --Farnham, Thomas J., Travels in the Great Western Prairies, p. 58, 1843.

[Land Pitches misprint for San Pitches.]

Piutes: Given by Farnham as race inhabiting "the northern banks of the Colorado, the region of Severe river, and those portions of the Timpanigos desert where man can find a snail to eat."--T.J.Farnham, Travels in the Californias and Scenes in the Pacific, 375, 1844. Spelled Paiuches (after Dr. Lyman) Ibid. 375-379. Farnham also uses "Paiuches" for Northern Piute.

Pi-Utes (SE) Shoshonean

Pi-Utes: "All of the Pi-Utes of Southern Nevada, Southeastern California, Northwestern Arizona, and Southern [sw] Utah speak one language or dialect so closely allied that they can understand each other. These number 2,356." — Statement of Maj. J. W. Powell before Comm. on Ind. Affairs, H.R.Mis. Doc. 86, 43d Cong. 1st Sess. p.3, Jan. 1874

~~Pi-Ute (near camp Mc Dermitt, Nevada (mention only). - Gen. E.O.C. Ord, H.R. Ex. Doc. 16, p.3, 41st Cong. 2d Sess. Dec 1869.~~

~~Pi-Ute & Pi-Utes. - Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Ibid p. 3.~~

See also Pahute, Pah Ute, Paute

Pi-Utes (mainly SE)

The range of the Pi-Utes "extends north to the Beaver, south to Fort Mojave, east to the Little Colorado and San Francisco Mountains, and on the west through the southern part of Nevada as far as the California line; lying in portions of Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, the larger portion living in Nevada."--Fenton in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1869, p.203, 1870; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 467, 1874.

"The Pi Utes inhabit the south-west portion of Utah."--Bancroft (after Tourtellotte, 1870), Native Races, I, 467, 1874. "Scattered over a large extent of country in southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah."--Ibid (after Powell, 1871). "Inhabit the south-eastern part of Nevada." Ibid (after Walker, 1872).

Pi-Utes (So. Piutes) Shoshonean

Pi-Utes.-- "Upon the Colorado River in the northern part of the Territory [Arizona], lives a band, or lives some bands, of Pi-Utes, occupying both sides of the river, roaming to the limit of Arizona on the W, but on the E for some miles, how far cannot be determined."-- Chas. A. Whittier in Rept. Commr. Indian Affais for 1868, p. 140, 1868.
Pi Utes.-- Bancroft, Native Races, I, 467, 1874 (after Whittier).

"The Piutes or Paiuches inhabit the northern banks of the Colorado, the region of ~~the~~ Severe river, and those portions of the Timpanigos desert where man can find a snail to eat." -- Bancroft (after Farnham, 1846), Native Races, I, 467, 1874.

Pi-Utes.--"The degraded natives of this valley [Navajo Valley, Ariz.] are known as the Pi-Utes, the Pi-Edes, and the Lee-Biches."-- J.H.Beadle, Western Wilds p. 311, 1878.

Pi-Utes.-- Beadle traveling in north-central Arizona, N of Grand Canyon, over trail from Kanab (Utah) SE to Navajo Wells says that the Indians of that region were of 3 tribes: "the Pi-Utes, the Pi-Edes, and the Lee-Biches.-- J.H.Beadle, Undeveloped West, 658, 1873.

Piules Shoshonean

Piules: Error for Piutes. Given as tribe "living on the west border of the sand plains and in the vicinity of the Colleredo." -- Brief Sketch of Accidents, &c, &c on Firm of Smith, Jackson, and Sublette, Kansas Hist. Soc. MSS, 1829. Pub. by Dale in Ashley-Smith Explorations, 230, 1918.

Pi-Ute NW Shoshonean

Pi-Ute.--J. Ross Browne, The Walker River Country, Harpers Mag. 703, 708, Nov. 1865.

Pi-Utes: "The territory occupied by this tribe is about ~~ha~~ 100 miles broad, and is bounded on the north by the country of the Bannocks, on the east by that of the Shoshones, on the south by the State line between Nevada and California, and on the west by the territory of the Washoes. The population is estimated at about 4,200, including all classes."--H. G. Parker in Rept.Commr.Ind.Affrs.for 1866, p.115, 1866; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 467, 1874 (under Piutes).

Piutes (or Pah Utes): This tribe occupies "western and central Nevada, stretching into Arizona and south-eastern California".--Bancroft, Nat.Races of Pac.States,Vol.I, p. 422, 1874. (hist)

Piutes: Of Walker River.--Edwards' Tourists' Guide and Directory of the Truckee Basin (Charles D. Irons, editor), 98,99, 1883. [Relates to Piute chief Truckee.]

Pi-Utes: Of Pyramid Lake, "Chief Win-ne-mocker."--San Francisco Weekly Bulletin Jan.28, 1860 (from Territorial Enterprise).

Piuch | Southern Piute | Shoshonean

Piuch: Spelling by George C. Yount, who describes an old 'Piuch' Indian in a Utah Valley believed to be the Sevier. He tells how the wickiups were made, and mentions the food (apparently in the year 1830).--Chronicles of George C. Yount by Charles L. Camp, Calif.Hist. Quart.,2:No.1,39,April 1923.

Piute | NW | Shoshonean

"The Piute Indians".--William H. Knight, Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 283, 1864. (of Humboldt Co., Nevada)

Piute.- Rose Bremen in Harper's Monthly, 159, July 1865.

Piutes.- A.S. Taylor (after B.F. Prince), California Farmer 1861.

Piutes: "The Indians on this [Pyramid Lake] reservation belong to the nation commonly known as the Piutes, (they pronounce it in three syllables, Pi-ú-tes;) but in their own language this branch of them is known as "Coóyuweeweit" from coóyuwee, a species of sucker which formerly consti-

OVER

stituted their principal food-supply."-- Stephen Powers, Centenn. Mission to the Indians of W Nevada & Calif., Ann.Rept.Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) 1877. 449-450,

Pi Ute Indians: Mentioned by H.L.Wells as Indians who killed Peter Lassen in 1859 in mountains north of Pyramid Lake.--H.L.Wells in Gilbert, Wells & Chambers, History of Butte Co., p. 110, 1882.

Piute NW Piute Shoshonean

The Northern Mewuk "call the Piute Koí-yu-wāk or Koi-aw-we-ek, from their fondness for salt, koi-ah."--Merriam, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.344, June 1907.

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 568, 661, 1875 (Utah dialect; name only).

Piute Nation

About 1844 was scattered "over nearly all the territory now known as Nevada."--Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, Life Among the Piutes, p.5, 1883.

Piutes.--Ibid, p.10 and throughout volume, except Pi-Utes by C. Schurz in Ibid, pp.223, 224.

Piutes.--In 1857 a quartz mill in Reese river country, central Nevada, was destroyed by "a band of Piutes".--Bancroft, Hist. Nev., Colo., and Wyo., 104, 1890.

Cover

Pi-Ute NW Shoshonean

Pi-Ute: Near Camp McDermit, Nevada (mention only).--Gen. E.O.C.Ord., H.R.Ex.Doc. 16, p.3, 41st Cong. 2d Sess. Dec. 1869.

Pi-Ute & Pi-Utes.--Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Ibid p. 3.

Piute.--"The Piute chieftain" Winnemucca, mentioned on p.108 of Bancroft's Hist. Nev., Colo., and Wyo., 1890.

Piute & Piutes.—"Pyramid Lake,... headquarters of the Piute tribe". — Wm. Wright, The Big Bonanza, 119, 1876. (Same spelling throughout volume.)

Piute: Mentioned together with "Pitt River Indians" in San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, Nov. 2, 1867.

[OVER]

Piutes Shoshonean

Piutes: Used by Chalfant to include the Northern Piute of NE Calif. & NW Nevada and the Southern Piute of SE Calif.--W.A.Chalfant, Story of Inyo, 1922. (Applied to Northern Piute, pp. 15, 107, 114. Applied to Indians of Owens Valley, 27-144, many references; written Owens Valley Piutes, 149; Owens River Piute 114,115. Applied to "Coso Piutes", 31). [Coso Piutes = Panamints. - cmm]

Piutes Northern Shoshonean

Piutes: Mentioned together with Klamaths, Snakes and Modocs as collecting toll at lower end Big Klamath Lake (April-May 1862).--Red Bluff Semi-Weekly Independent, May 20, 1862 (from Oregon Sentinel).

Piute Indians: In account of Major Ormsbee's campaign against Pyramid Lake Piutes.--Col. F.J.Lippitt, Reminiscences, 100, 1902.

Pi Utes — Shoshonean

Pi Utes:--Bancroft, Native Races, I, p. 431, 1874.

Piutes.--Bancroft (after Farnham, 1843), Ibid pp. 431, 467.

Pi-Ute.--Bancroft (after Farley), Ibid 437; Pi-utes, p. 441.

Pi-Utes, Pi-utes.--Bancroft (after Farnham, 1843 & 1846; after Taylor, 1863), Ibid pp. 433, 440, 462.

Pi Utes: "There is reason to believe that the Pi Utes are a distinct tribe from the Pah Utes."--Ibid, p. 465.

Pi-Utes — NW — Shoshonean

Pi-Utes.-- Pyramid Lake and Walker River, Nevada.--Franklin Campbell, Rept. Commr. Ind Affrs. for 1867, 171-173, 1868.

Pi-Utes, Pah-Utes: Both spellings used for NW tribe in War of Rebellion Records Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1 (Pi-Utes, pp. 49, 326, 404, 412; Pah-Utes, pp. 459, 749, 1080, 1102, 1107, 1138, 1139) 1897. Ibid, Pt. 2, Pi-Utes, pp. 1083, 1086, & 1113; Pt. 2, Pah-Utes, p. 989, 1897.

See Piute

Pi-ute[s]

NW

Form used by Lieut. C. R. Collins in 1860.— Appendix P, Rept. Expl. Great Basin of Utah by Capt. Simpson, 467-474, 1876. (In tables, written Pi-Ute). Collins gives a vocabulary furnished by Major Frederick Dodge, Indian Agent, but does not state the locality from which it came — probably Truckee River.

Written Pi-Utes by Simpson, Ibid, 34, 38, and Py-utes Ibid, 37

The Py-utes (or Pi-utes) live in Eastern California and western Nevada; the Pah-utes from Coopers Range to the Pe-er-re-ah Range (east of Reese River Valley) in central Nevada — Ibid 38.

For information as to numbers, range, & so on contributed by Major Fred Dodge in June 1859, see Simpson's Rept. Ibid 93.

Found at Carson Lake, Nevada, Ibid 85.

Pi-Ute of Pyramid Lake — 7th Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs (for 1875), 7, 1876.

Spelled Pey-utes by Dr. I. Forney in Simpson's Rept. Ibid, 34. [over

Pi-ute Southern Piute Shoshonean

Pi-ute Indians: Of Mojave River.--Los Angeles Star, March 26, 1860. Written Pi-Ute, Ibid April 28, 1860.

Piute used by Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 24, Jan. 1874.

~~H. C. Thomas~~ Franklin Campbell, in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1866, 119, 1866, writes the name Pi-Utes and says: "This tribe inhabits a country 200 miles long by 120 broad, lying parallel and east of that of the Washoes. They number about 4200, and are divided into 5 distinct bands". These 'bands' are:

Mono Pi-Utes	Mono Lake region (so of Walker Lake)	about 400
Ocki or Octi Pi-Utes	Walker River & Lake + Carson River + Upper Lake.	" 1500
Toy Pi-Utes	Lower Carson Lake (= Sink!)	" 800
Coo-er-ee Pi-Utes	Pyramid Lake & vicinity	" 700
Sidocaw Pi-Utes	Humboldt Lake & River	" 800

Piutes.-- Bancroft (after Campbell), Native Races, I, 467, 1874.

Pi-utah N Piute Shoshonean

Pi-utah: J.H.Holeman, Indian Agent, Utah Territory, in summer, 1852, visited village of Pi-utah tribe numbering about 350, located some 15 miles from Carson River in the mountains.-- Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs,p.152, 1852. also in House Doc.,32d Congress, 2d Session, Part 1, 441, 1852.

Pi-Utah NW Shoshonean

· Pi-Utah: "In Carson Valley, and the country south, there are several bands of the Pi-Utah tribe, numbering 600 or 700, under their favorite chiefs, and scattered over the country from the head of the valley to the sink of the river."--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 201, 1855.

· Piutah: Of Black Rock Valley, about 120 miles east of Honey Lake.--F. N. Spaulding, Hutchings' Calif. Mag., III, 567, 1859.

Juaneño

Pituide, Pituidegna

Pituide, Pituidegna: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Puituide.

N. Piute & Bannock

Bill Seeks Public Lands For Oregon, Nevada Indians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—Representative Rogers of Oklahoma, at the request of the department of interior, introduced a bill yesterday to reserve 21,500 acres of public domain in Oregon and Nevada for the use of Indians of the former Fort McDermitt Reservation.

Article in Sacramento Bee (Calif.) Jan. 22 1935

Pivivit, Pivitz

Pivivit, Pivitz: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Puvuvit.

Juaneño

·Piwiva

Luiseño name for ~~for~~ Mission Vieja, in territory of San Juan Capistrano. - Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 150, 1907.

See also Peviva

Pixem

Pixem: Rancheria of the Uñijaima mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1798).-- Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Piyaug Ennesen

Piyaug: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in La Soledad Mission Books. Spellings in Book of Deaths or Book of Marriages: Piyaug; Piyauh. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: Piyauh 5 times; Piyaug 1; Piau 4; Piiau 8; Piiau(rumbo del Chalon) 1; Piyaug (del rumbo de Chalon); Piau (R Ch).-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [also Piyau 1]

See also Piyauh, Piau, Piiau, Piyau

Piybit

Piybit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Piibit.

Shoshonian

Pi-yu-mi

Pi-yu-mi: small Rancheria (of To-win-ché-bă tribe) under granite knob of same name, on Pine Ridge NW of Cole Spring, N side of Kings River, Fresno Co. obtained from Chief 'Jackson' and other members of the To-win-ché-bah tribe, Oct. 25-29, 1903.

Pi-yum'-kòs [= Luiseños] Shoshonean

Pi-yum'-kòs: Name given me by a 'Luiseno' of La Jolla for their own tribe. - CHM
(From Pi-yo'-mik, West, + kòs, people - CHM)

The proper name of this tribe seems to be Ke'-che - which see. - CHM

Piyuni Typog. error for Pujune [= Pusune = Poosoone] Midoo
Pilling, Proof-sheets Bibliog. Languages N. Am. Indians, 191, 1885.

Piyutah Shoshonean

Piyutah.--"A Digger of the Piyutah tribe". --G.F.Ruxton: Life in the Far West, 153,1849.

Pizcache Yokut

Pizcache: Rancheria visited by Moraga in 1806 (chief Sujoyucomu) on San Joaquin River "up stream into the mountains."--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., II, 53, 1885. (Population 200.--Ibid.) After Muñoz MS Diary.

Pizcache: Rancheria visited by Moraga in 1806 (Oct. 13) in the foothills on San Joaquin River. About 200 people.--P. Pedro Muñoz, Diary, 1806, Arch. Santa Barbara, Vol. 4, pp 25,26, 1806-1821.

See Pitcatche, Pit-kache

PIUTE stock See NEUMA stock. Piute

Comprises a number of tribes of wide distribution in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Eastern California, Oregon, and Idaho.

Important references:

Whipple + Turner, Pacific R.R. Reports, III, pt. 3, p. 76, 1856.

Loew, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H, p. 323, 1876.

Gatschet, 40 Vocabs., Archeology Wheeler Survey, p 408-413, 1879.

Sfelled Piute by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Nov. 9, 1860 + June 22, 1860

Piusma Ennesen

Piusma: Rancheria toward Chalon, [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings: Piusma (R.ch), Piusna (R.ch).-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Pi'-u-mi Pinte

Village high up under domed cliff at south end of Pine Ridge proper, between Sycamore Creek and Cole Spring (on north side of trail). Tribe same as To-win-che'-ba. Name given me by chief of tribe.-CHM

Plaikni Modok Lutuamian

Plaikni (or 'Uplanders'): Given by Gatschet as division of Modoks on Sprague River, at and above Yanaix.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth., Vol.2, Pt.1, p. xxxv, 1890.

·Plaikni

Lutooamian

· **Plaikni** (·*P'laíkni*, 'uplanders'). A collective name given by the Klamath to all the Indians on Sprague r., above and below Yaneks, on the Klamath res., s. w. Oreg. They comprise the majority of the Modoc, many Klamath, and the Shoshonean Walpapi and Yahuskin settled in these parts.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, xxxv, 1890.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 267, 1910

Plateau Shoshoneans

Shoshonean

Plateau Shoshoneans: Information--W.D.Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc.,Am.Anthrop., Vol.29, No.1. pp.10,47, Jan-Mar. 1927.

Olhonean

Playana

Playana: One of four languages at San Miguel Mission in 1811 "spoken by those who have settled on the beach".-- Archivo de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812 (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7: 124, 1876.)

"la Playana"; "Playanos" ~~Playanos~~: Language spoken by Indians at San Antonio Mission in 1811 by Indians who came from the seacoast.- Archivo de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812 (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7: 124, 1876).

Luiseno

Playanos

Spanish Name for Kauvuya bands along coast of southern Calif. Gatschet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p412, 1879.

Tribe (or Indians) "who came to settle in the valley of San Juan Capistrano". - Boscana, in Robinson's Life in Calif. 249, 1846. -Quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

~~Tribe near Santa Barbara, Calif.~~ Band in So. Calif., in 1787.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 466(footnote), 1884; "Playanos have killed some cattle at Angeles."(Santa Barbara notes in Prov.St. Pap., MS).

"Playsanos", or lowlanders" of Hoffman, including the Indians of San Gabriel, whom he calls Tobikhar (following Loew & Gatschet). - Hoffman, Bull. Essa Inst. XVII, 26, 1885.

Lover

Playanos: Syl MacDowell, Los Angeles Times, Jan. 7, 1923. Long article entitled "A Forgotten Race", stating that an ancient village was situated at the mouth of Topanga Canyon, and that "a lodge of the Playanos, or Beach People, once stood on the delta that skirts the seashore", 5 miles north of Santa Monica.

Plepei Neŕ-eŕ-ner Polikla

Plepei: Given by Kroeber as another name for Neŕ-eŕ-ner village of Hŕgwr on east side Stone Lagoon.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, 1925

See Hŕgwr

Plet-ër-sowet Soo-lah'-te-luk

Plet-ër-sowet: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for one of their villages on the north side of Mad River, east of Mill Creek Name meaning 'rock-?-white.' Athapascan name for same place, Mis-krit.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 287, 1918.

Site E on accompanying map.

See also Mis-krit

Plet-kosom-ili Yurok

Plet-kosom-ili: "Wiyot" [Pah-to-waht] name for archaeological site at the mouth of Little River on Trinidad Bay, used in 1850 as a village or camp site.-- L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pub. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 2 on accompanying map

Plets-wok Soo-lah'-te-luk

Plets-wok: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 48 on accompanying map.

Tribe

Name Pleyto

Standard form Assil

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Antonio, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

Identification and remarks Rancheria on site of Pleyto Rancho between San Antonio and San Miguel Missions, mentioned in San Antonio Mission records.

Pleyto

Ennesen

Pleyto: Spanish name for rancheria on site of Pleyto Rancho between San Antonio and San Miguel Missions, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Assil

See also Assil

Poam Pomo Same as Bal-ló-kai po-mo, which see. Pomo
Powers, Indians of California, 156, 1877.

See also Pome Pomo.

Poam Pomo.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.88, 1891. [Tribe of Kulanapan family.]

Poatsituhtikuteh Shoshonean

• **Poatsituhtikuteh** (*Poát-sit-uh-ti-kút-teh*, 'clover-eaters'). A Paviotso band formerly residing on the N. fork of Walker r., W. Nevada.—Powers, Inds. W. Nevada, MS., B. A. E., 1876.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 268, 1910

Pochones Olhonean

Pochones: Rancheria and tribe mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Puichon

Pocle Chumashan

Indian village on ~~San Lucas or~~ Santa Cruz Island, Calif., discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif. I, 73, 1884.

See also Poele

Pocnegche

Pocnegche: Rancheria mentioned three times in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Pocol

Yuman

Pocol. A former Diegueño rancheria near San Diego, s. Cal.—Ortega (1775) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 254, 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 270, 1910

See also Pojol, Pecul

pō'danō

Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, about 3 1/2 mi. west of old stage station in Walker valley on Forsythe creek.

Probably from pō, red, and danō, mountain.

REENO - GROG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 152, Feb. 1908

Poele

Chumashan

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, Calif. (Island unknown.) discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876. Append. H. p 319, 1876; Henshaw, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879 [apparently on Sta. Cruz] Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (says it was on Santa Rosa Isl.)

Pocle.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta. Cruz.)

Poele.--Eisen, Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.) (after Arch. Wheeler Surv.)

Pcele.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, (1542), Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

See also Pocle

Poele

Chumashan

Poele. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.--Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 271, 1910

See also Pocle

Poelo

Poelo (Po-é-lo). Said by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 393, 1877) to be a tribe, related to the Paiute, on Kern r. slough, s. e. Cal., but it is more probably merely a place name. The section mentioned is in Mariposan (Yokuts) territory. **Handbook Am. Indians**
Pt. 2, p. 271, 1910

Yokut ?

Po-e'-lo

Tribe on Kern RiverSlough, Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 393, 1877.

Po'-gas-koo'-chas'-chas Shaste Shastan

Po'-gas-koo'-chas'-chas: Shaste name for their village or fishing camp on south side of Klamath River, on flat at mouth of Bogus Creek. Great place for big salmon.-C.H.M.

Poguagua Kammel?

Poguagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pothuá

Po-ha-ha-chis Yokut

Tribe(on reservation between Tuolumne and Merced rivers? Calif., in 1851. — ~~Johnston~~ W.M. Ryer, Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 22, 1852.

Pah-huh-hach-is. --Ibid, p. 23. (Apparently in vicinity of Kaweah R.)

See also Po.hal'-lin.Ti n'.leh

Pohalin Tinliu Yokut

Pohalin Tinliu: Yauelmani name meaning "ground squirrels' hole" for Hometwoli site ~~on south shore~~ near Kern Lake.--Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 478, map opp. 526, 1925.

See Sihetal Daal

Pohallintinleh Yokut

Pohallintinleh (*Pohalin tinliu*, 'at the squirrels' holes.'—A. L. K.). A name given by Powers (Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 370, 1877) as that of a Mariposan (Yokuts) tribe living a little N. of Ft Tejon, near Kern lake, Cal., but it is really only the name of a locality.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 272, 1910

Po-hal'-lin-Tin'-leh ('Squirrel holes') Yo'-kut ~~stock~~
Tribe near Kern Lake, Kern Co., Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 370, 1877.

Pohallin Tinleh: "Pohallin Tinleh (near Kern lake)."-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.91, 1891. [Tribe of Mariposan family.]

See also Po-huh-hach-is, Po-ha-ha-chis

Po-hă-vă-ră'-ze No? So. Piute
Monache (of Lone Pine) name for Piute on White Mt. Plateau north NE of Benton valley. Told me by member of tribe. - comm.

·Pah-huh-hach-is

Yokut

Tribe (in vicinity of Kaweah River) Calif., in 1851.—W.M. Ryer ~~Johnston~~, Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., 23, 1852.

·Po-ha-ha-chis.--Tribe (on reserve between Tuolumne and Merced rivers?), Calif., 1851.--Ibid, 22.

See Po'-ho-nă-che

Pohiksavo

Yuman

Pohiksavo: Luiseno name for San Buenaventura.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907.

·Poh-lik or Lower Klamath Nation (see Yurok) Yurok

Tribe on Lower Klamath River, Calif., from mouth of Trinity to the sea. McKee, Senate Ex. Doc.4, Special Session, p 161, 194, 1853. Comprised following bands:

Wah-si	Sira-grins (Ser-a-goins p 194.)
Cap-pel	Pak-wan
Mo-ri-ohs (Moor-i-ohs, p 194)	
Wetch-pec (p 194)	

Poh-lik, meaning down, is used by the Weitspeks for both the tribe and the Klamath River (from mouth of Trinity down) Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, ~~Archives~~, III, 138, 1853.

Poh-liks: Meyer, Nach Dem Sacramento, p282, 1855. [See over for component "tribes."]

Royce, Rept. Bur Eth. for 1896-97, Pt. 2, 788, "1899" [=1901].

Poh-lik or Lower Klamaths. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 59, 1905.

The 'bands' here mentioned are spelt as follows in the 18 Calif. Treaties, [over

·Pohlik-Klamath Yurok

Term used by Gibbs for tribe on lower Klamath River from mouth of Trinity to the sea. - Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 145, 1853.

Bands or villages enumerated by Gibbs, Ibid, p. 138.

the sequence of names being the same as above:

Wuh-si
Cap-pel
Mor-ri-ahs
Wetch-peck
Ser-a-goines
Pa-k-wan

Pohlik.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth,for 1896-97, Part 2: p.958, 1899 [publ.1901].

Poh-liks: Supertribe on lower Klamath River comprising the following "tribes"[= villages]: Wi-uh-sis, Cap-pels, Mur-iohs, Ser-a-goines, and Pähk-wans.-- Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 282, 1855.

"Poh-liks or lower Klamath Indians": Mentioned in Daily Alta Calif., Nov. 8, 1851.

Pohoniu: Gashowu rancheria below Letcher on Big Dry Cr.--
Kroeber, Hdbk. Inds. Calif., 481, 1925.

Poialchue

Poialchue: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,
Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Povalgue

Poita Piute Shoshonean

"Known as Old Winnemucca", head chief of NW Nevada Pah Utes in 1860. --Bancroft, Hist.Nev.,Colo.,and Wyo., 208, 222, 1890. On p.213 his band is spoken of as the Winnemuccas.
(Winnemucca died in 1882.--Ibid 222 ft.note.)

See also Winnemucca

Poitoiquis Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission of San Juan Bautista, San Juan Valley, San Benito CO., Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer Nov. 23, 1860. (From the old baptism-book at the Mission)

Poitokwis

Olhonean

Poitokwis. A former village of the so-called Kalendaruk division of the Costanoan family, connected with San Carlos and San Juan Bautista missions, Cal.
Poitoiquis.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 23, 1860. **Poytoquis.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 653, 1882. **Poytoquix.**—Engelhardt, Franc. in Cal., 398, 1897 (at San Juan Bautista). **Pytoguis.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 274, 1910

Poitoquix

Poitoquix: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (20 Indians).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Poytoquix

Pojenecthre

Pojenecthre: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1825).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Pojol Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Pojol: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings, Pojol, Pecul.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Pocol

Pojoron

·Pojoron: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian) -- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Oroginal MS, Bancroft Library.

·Pó-kah-chil' chut'-te Me-tum'-mah Pomoan

·Pó-kah-chil' chut'-te: Name (meaning 'Red clay hanger rancheria) given me by Pomoan Me-tum'-mah (of Little Lake Valley) for their village about 2 miles west of Willets and a quarter mile southwest of Chă-bo'-chă-kah' chut'-te.--

Pokatello Shoshonean

Band bearing name of chief and said to range from Raft River on the west to Portneuf Mts. on the east. Pokatello and Tosowitz were among the chiefs signing the Treaty of July 30, 1863.— Laws and Treaties, 2d Ed. Vol. 2 (Treaties) p. 850, 1904.

Note.—I met Pokatello and his band at Fort Hall, Idaho, in fall of 1872.—C.H.M.

·Po-ke-as So Piute Shoshonean

Tribe (on reservation between Tuolumne and Merced rivers?) Calif., in 1851.—~~Johnston~~ W.M. Ryer, Sen.Ex.Doc.61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p.22, 1852.

·Pos-ke-as.--Ibid, p.23. (Apparently in vicinity of Kaweah R

See Pos-ke-sas,

Pok'-ke 'hlab'-be

Wintoon

· Pok'-ke 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village about 1/4 mile above junction of Indian Creeks. Told me by members of tribe.--

Po-ko-na-tri

Yokut? Inewan?

Tribe on or near Fresno River mentioned by Major H. W. Wessells in 1853. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong. 3d Sess., p. 30, 1857. (Probably typographic error for Po'-ho-ne-che, though may be for Po-ken-welle).

·Pokonino[s] Tubotelobelan?

Tribe on Deer Creek, Tulare Co., Calif. — Maltby in Bancroft, Native Races, I, 456, 1874.

Po.ko.nino[s]: Given by Indian Agent Maltby as Deer Creek tribe represented at Tule River Agency in 1872.-- Charles Maltby, letter to H.H.Bancroft, Aug. 10, 1872, MS, Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library

Can this be same as Pokenwelle?

·Po-ko-nó Mewan

Mew'wah rancheria on N side Merced River in Merced Canyon ¼ mile west of El Portal. The flat gravel and pebble beach extending along north side of Merced for 1-8 mile just below El Portal was known by same name. Told me by Ahwanee Mewuwah at El Portal. - Cam

·Po-kon-wel-lo Yokut

Tribe (in vicinity of Kaweah River) Calif., in 1851.--
W.M. River [redacted], Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 23, 1852.

See Po-ken-wel-le

·Po-koom' Win

Old Win ranchuria at Cook Springs, Colusa Co., Calif.
Told me by member of tribe at Kabalmen.--Cam.
Written Pūkū'm Lake by Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 297, 1908.

Po-koom' 'hlab'-be Wintoon

·Po-koom' 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village near Cook Springs, about 1¼ miles above Si-'hlo-me 'hlab'-be, on same creek. Told me by members of tribe.--cam

See also PūkūmLabe

·Po-koo'-noo' Mew'wah Mewan

Village 2½ miles north of Tin-pah'-nah-te, in Mariposa foothills. Colorow' George lives here. Told me by Colorow' George and chief ~~Kalsey~~ Kelly. -cam.

·Po-kow-welle Yokut ?

Tribe meeting U.S. Treaty Commrs. at Camp Keyes, Kings River, May 30, 1851. – 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate Reprint, p. 16, 1905.

See Po-ken-welle.

·Po-la-ga-mis Yokut

Tribe south of Kaweah River. – Major H.W. Wessels, House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Sess., p. 32, 1857.

See Pal-lā-am'-me, Paluyami, Poloyama &c.

Polavo

Polavo: Rancheria mentioned (1797) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Polabe: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Pulaba: "Rancheria of the Batequitos" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Polaya

Olhonean

"Polya, Polye, or Polaya, was given to Dr. Barrett and the author as the name of the language of San Jose mission [Alameda Co., Calif.]; yet this seems to be nothing but Northeastern Miwok polaiya, ocean, and is therefore probably the term applied to the resident natives by the Miwok of the interior after their transportation to the mission."—Kroeber, The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ. of Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethn., IX, p. 240, Nov. 19, 1910.

Kroeber & Barrett are here in error. Po-li'-ŭ is the Me'-wuk name, not for ocean, but for pond or still or stagnant water, and if applied to the people of Santa Clara or San Jose would probably refer to the sloughs & tule marshes at so end of San Francisco Bay. Wal'-lā-sŭ is the Northern also Miwok word for ocean. — Cam.

See Polya, Polye

Pol-a-yamies Yokutan

Pol-a-yamies: Given by Lieut. McLean in 1853 as name of tribe on Kern River, whose chief was called Joaquin. Together with the Host-chees, a branch of their tribe on Posa Creek they numbered 150.-- Lieut. N. H. McLean, Report to Maj. H. W. Wessells, July 12, 1853. MS, Old Files Division, War Dept., No. H 369 1853.

See Pal-lĕh-yaḿ-me
See also Pal-la-a-me, Paleuyami, Paluyam, Pal-e-um-mi

Polayum

Polayum: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Polayum, Pulaye.--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Polayum: Spelling in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Po-lick Ai-li-qua: Tribe on coast and along Klamath River from Trinidad to Bluff Creek (latter 8 miles above junction of Trinity with Klamath and 60 miles from sea).--- G. W. Taggart in Humboldt Times, Nov. 11, 1854.

Pa-lik Ai-li-qua.--- Typographical error in Bledsoe (after Humboldt Times), Indian Wars, 146, 1885.

To-lick Si-li-qua.-- Typographical error in History of Humboldt Co. (after Humboldt Times), p. 152, 1882.

See Po-lík-lah
See also Poh-lik, Yurok , Allequas

Po-lick-las, Po-lick-la's . -- Po-lick-la name for themselves. Tribe of lower Klamath River extending from mouth of Klamath up river to Weitchpec , down the coast as far as Trinidad (Chori) and up the coast to Wilson Creek (Ahman) -- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 60, 131, 105, 124, 1916

See Po-lík-lah
See also Poh-lik, Yurok, Po-lick Ai-li-qua, Pa-lik Ai-li-qua, To-lick Si-li-qua

Po-lik'-lah Poliklan

Po-lik'-lah: Their name for themselves. (As spoken by Lucy Thompson and other members of the tribe).--

Commonly called Yurok by Ethnologists.

See also {Poh-lik, Pohlik-Klamath, Po-lick Ai-li-qua, Allequas, A-li-kwa, Po-lick-las, Yurok

Po-li-ni's band Shoshonean

Po-li-ni's band: Migratory band under chief Po-li-ni, composed of 50-60 fighting men with women and children, partly Snakes, but including renegades from other tribes who lived in upper Crooked River Valley, Oregon (shifting occasionally to other localities), and committed depredations on Canyon City Road, John Days River, and Warm Springs Reservation 1862-1864.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, pp. 333, 340, 341, 349, 1897.

Band said to be Snakes & renegades on upper Crooked Riv Oreg. c 1862-64

[Remote Schools

Politana

Politana: At the mission established in San Bernardino Valley in 1810 neophytes were left under command of Hipolito. The rancheria of mission Indians became known as Politana. Indians destroyed Politana in 1812, the year of the earthquake.--Caballeria, Hist. San Bernardino Valley, 40, 1902.

Pōli´tsūwi

Pomo

Old camp site of "Upper Lake Division" Pomo, Eastern dialect, on W shore of Upper lake and about 3 1/2 mi. SSW of town Upper Lake.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth., vol. 6, 190, Feb. 1908

Pol-li'-as-soo

Me'-wuk stock

Me'-wuk village 1½ mile south of Jackson (place known as Scottsville), Amador Co., Calif. Name given me by member of tribe. - Cam

Merriam. - Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 344, 1907.

Pō'lma

Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Central dialect, near W bank of Rancheria creek about 1 mi. SW of Yorkville.

From pōl or pō, red, and ma, earth.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 182, Feb. 1908

Pōl-mot Mitchōpdo Midoo

Pōl-mot: Mitchopdo name for their rancheria at Bidwell Spring 6 or 7 miles E of Chico. Told me by Jack Frango, full-blood Mitchōpdo.-- CAM

Polnomanoc Pooewin? Wintoon?

Polnomanoc: Tribe mentioned repeatedly in books of Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision , San Francisco Solano,1824-1837, Original MSS, Bancroft Library.
Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (42 Indians): Polnomanoc 18 times; Polnoma 18; Polnoman 5; Polnomanc. 1..
-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, 1824-1833 (Bancroft Library).

Polnomanoc: Tribe in vicinity of Mission at Sonoma,Calif. in 1823.-- Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., 506 ft.note,1885.

See Helopnomano?

Polokawynah[s] Tŭ-bot-e-lob-e-lan

Tribe on Kern River, Calif. - Maltby in Bancroft, Native Races, I, 456, 1874.

Polokawynahs. --Bancroft, Ibid, on map opp. p:322, 1874.

Polo.kawynahs: Given by Indian Agent Maltby as Kern River tribe on Tule River Agency in 1872.--Charles Maltby, letter to H.H.Bancroft, Aug. 10, 1872, MS Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

See also Palligowonap

Polontte

Polontte: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Polo Tribe Mewuk Mewan (killed in 1852)

Mewuk band in vicinity of San Andreas, Calaveras Co. named after Chief Polo? about 200 in 1856.- Quoted by A.S. Taylor in Calif. Farmer of Dec. 7, 1860.

Polo: "In December 1847 the Polo Indians from the mountains crossed the San Joaquin River and stole a quantity of horses from Livermore and Dr. Marsh."--Col. F.T. Gilbert, History of San Joaquin Co. 20, Oakland, 1879. (Thompson & West Pubrs.)

Polo: Name given by author of 'An Illustrated History of San Joaquin Co., Calif. (1890) to the Indians of the Murphy's region, Calaveras Co. (pp.39-40). Period referred to 1847-48.

[OVER]

Poloyama[s] Yokut ?

Tribe on 'Pasey' [=Pozo] Creek, Tulare Co., Calif. - Maltby in Bancroft, Native Races, I, 456, 1874.

Polo.yama.s: Given by Indian Agent Maltby as "Posey Creek" tribe represented at Tule River Agency in 1872.--Charles Maltby, letter to H.H. Bancroft, (Aug. 10, 1872) MS Hayes' Scrapbooks, Indians of California, Bancroft Library.

See also Paluyam, Pal-lā-am-me, Paleuyami, Pal-e-um-mi, Pal-lĕh-yam'-me

Polo Indians: Mentioned by F.T.Gilbert as Indians who killed Thomas Lindsay at Stockton in 1845.--Gilbert, Wells & Chambers, History of Butte County, p.45,1882.

[OVER]

Polucgua

Kam-me-i

Polucgua : Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pellagua.

Polya

Olhonean

"Polya, Polye, or Polaya, was given to Dr.Barrett and the author as the name of the language of San Jose mission [Alameda Co.,Calif.]; yet this seems to be nothing but Northeastern Miwok polaiya, ocean, and is therefore probably the term applied to the resident natives by the Miwok of the interior after their transportation to the mission."—Kroeber, The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ.of Calif.Pubs. Amer.Arch.& Ethn., IX, p.240, Nov.19,1910.

See Polaya, Polye.

·Polye

Olhonean

"Polya, Polye, or Polaya, was given to Dr. Barrett and the author as the name of the language of San Jose mission[Alameda Co.,Calif.]; yet this seems to be nothing but Northeastern Miwok polaiya, ocean, and is therefore probably the term applied to the resident natives by the Miwok of the interior after their transportation to the mission."—Kroeber, The Chumash and Costanoan Languages, Univ.of Calif.Pubs. Amer.Arch.& Ethn., IX, p.240, Nov.19,1910.

See Polya, Polaya

·Pólye

'Costanoan'

Name given Barrett by an old Hoó-koo-é-ko woman, originally from San Rafael, for language formerly spoken by "the people of San Francisco, Oakland, and all of the Santa Clara valley as far south as San Jose". Barrett states that the language is 'Costanoan'. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 318, 1908.

Pomahan-nom

Yuki

~~old~~ Village ~~of~~ Yuki ~~proper~~, E of Eel river.
(after Kroeber),
Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 255, Feb. 1908

Pó-mah-de-e

Ahchomahwe

Name given me by Hat Creek Ah-too-kā-e for the Mo-des'-se at Big Bend Pit River. -Cam

Pomamaina

Pomamaina: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Pomáme

Pomáme: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

Pomame, Pomameye, Pomaneye, Pomomeie: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Pameye.

Pomarīi Atchomawe Achomawan

Pomarīi: Given by Dixon as Hat Creek ("Atsugewi") name for 'Achomawi' in general.--R.B.Dixon, Notes on the Achomawi and Atsugewi Indians of Northern Calif., Amer. Anthropol.,Vol.10, p. 209, 1908.

See Pó-mah-dé-e

Pomas

Band on Russian River, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 144, 1853.

See also Pomos

Po-ma-wo

Midoo

Po-ma-wo: One of "tribes" signing treaty of Chico Creek, at Bidwell's ranch August 1, 1851. Chico Record, Dec. 28, 1929. No such tribe mentioned in Treaty, but man named Po-ma-ko given as signer for & in behalf of the Sim-sa-wa. [See 18 Treaties, p. 30, reprint of Jan 19, 1905.] — crm

(Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 504, Dec. 1872, —)

Pome Pomo (meaning "earth people") Pomo

Tribe in Potter Valley, Mendocino Co., Calif. — Bancroft (after Powers) Native Races Pacific States, I, 448, 362, 1874. Also Latchet, Ind. Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 162, 1877.

Apparently named from mound of red earth which they have mined for centuries for red paint (Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 504, Dec. 1872.

POMO

Stock name

POMO: Given by Gatschet as linguistic family. "Pomo dialects are spoken along the California coast and along its water-courses from 39° 30′ to 38° 15′ latitude."- A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. NN.Amer.Eth., Vol. 2, Pt. 1., p. xlvi, 1890.

See Pomoan

pō'mō

Pomo

Old village of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on east bank of Russian river a short distance south of Pomo post office, in southern end of Potter valley. Potter valley flour mill is on site.
Village first mentioned by Gibbs (Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853.)
~~Village bears name of linguistic family of its people.~~
McKee speaks of the "Pomas"; Hittell, "Pone Pomos"; Powers, "Pome Pomos" and "Poam Pomo", the latter got as equivalent in scope of "Ballo-Kai Pomo" but not verified by Indians; taken up by other writers, however, for Potter valley people as a whole.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 140, 1908. Feb.
Used as stock name, Ibid. 118.

Po-mo Pomo

Tribes clustered in region where head waters of Eel and Russian Rivers interlace, along the latter and around the estuaries of the coast, Mendocino Co., Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 146, 1877.

Pomo.

~~Tribe or band on Russian River, Calif. Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853.~~
~~Also Mikel, Ibid 634.~~ (Other card)

"In the language of the Indians of Upper Ukiah, Redwood, and Potter Valleys, the word Pomo means people." - Carl Purdy, Pomo Indian Baskets & their Makers, 7, 1902.

Pomo. Used in stock sense by Gatschet, Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 161-162, 1877. (a number of 'bands' given); Gatschet, Am. Nat. Vol. 13, no. 8, 484, Aug. 1879. [over]

See also Poma.

Po-mo Pomo

Russian River tribe meeting U.S. Treaty commr. at camp Fernando Feliz, on Russian River, August 22, 1851. - 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 57, 59, 1905.

Pomo (Tribe). - Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, III, 112, 1853. - Mikel, Ibid, p. 634.

Pomo (Stock)

Classification of language into 14 dialects.--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 566, 1875.

Pomo: Given as 'Kulanapan' tribe by A. E. Chamberlain in article on North American Indians, Encycl. Brit., vol. 14, p. 464, 1910.

Pomo: Julian Steward, Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region Nat. Park Service. 1935. p. 3.

See also Poma, Pomas.

Stock)

Pomo.--Powers in Overland Monthly, IX, 498, Dec.1872 (quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.87, 1891).

Pomo: Population in 1910, 777 (776 in California and 1 in Oregon).--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p.17, published June 26, 1913.

POMO FAMILY

Pomo

"The Pomo family comprises seven distinct dialects or languages, as evinced by a comparison of vocabularies." --Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif.N of San Francisco, Univ.Calif.Publ.Am.Arch.Ethn., IX, No.3, p.277, Apr.29, 1911.

"It seems that we have really to reckon with seven Pomo languages rather than mere dialects."--Ibid 320.

The dialects "are seven in number, with one additional slight sub-dialect."--Ibid 320.

Pomo Indians.--"The territory of the Pomo Indians is S of that of the Yuki, and centers about the present Mendocino, Sonoma, and Lake counties, of which it comprises the greater part. . The Northern and Central dialects, which are but little differentiated, seem to represent most nearly the original form of the language, as the other dialects resemble these two more nearly than one another. Least

(over

Pomó

Pomó: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Paamo

divergent from the Northern-Central form of speech are the Eastern dialect and a group consisting of the Southwestern and the Southern dialects, with the additional sub-dialect of the latter. The two most divergent dialects, the Southeastern and Northeastern, are spoken in territories most remote from the heart of the Pomo area, and by people in contact with foreign languages. The Northeastern is probably a direct development from the Northern-Central group, and in a different direction from the Southeastern, for the two dialects have less in common with one another than with any others."--Kroeber, Ibid 320.

See also KULANAPAN

Pomo

Yuki

Old village of "Yuki proper", at foot-hills in NE extremity of Round valley. Residence of ~~Mr~~. Ed. Smith now occupies this site. Home of head chief.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 252, Feb. 1908

Pomo- Chimariko

Pomo-Chimariko. -- Gatschet, writing of the Chimariko, says: "The numeral system is quinary, but, unlike that of the neighboring Pomo-Chimariko, shows some analogy with Wintún." -- Gatschet, Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories., ~~p. 2 (unpaged), re-printed from Mag.~~ American Hist. 255 April 1882. [also reprint, p. 2 unpaged.]

·Po-mo' ke-chah' Pomoan

·Po-mo' ke-chah' (slurred Po-mo' k'shah): Yo-ki'-ah name for Potter Valley tribe.-- Cam., also their name for themselves. Cam

·Pomos (or Pomo Family) Pomoan

Great family on Russian River, Calif., "who have many dialects, and a name for each [tribe]—as Ballo Ki Pomos, Cahto Pomos, etc."—Bancroft, Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 325 (footnote) (Stephen Powers), 1874.

·The word ·Pomos signifies 'people,' "and is the collective appellation of a number of tribes living in Potter Valley, where the head-waters of Eel and Russian rivers interlace, and extending west to the ocean and south to Clear Lake."--Ibid, p. 362.

·Same spelling Ibid, pp. 379, 396.

See also Pomas

[over

Pomos (cont'd)

"The Indians all along Russian river to its mouth are branches of this great family, but below Calpello they no longer call themselves Pomos. . . . The broadest and most obvious division of this large family is, into Eel River Pomos and Russian River Pomos."—Bancroft (after Powers, 1872), Native Races, Vol. I, p. 448, 1874.

Pomos: "All the Indians of Russian River Valley may be grouped into one nation and called the Pomos."—Stephen Powers, Indians of W Nevada & Calif. Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p. 457, 1877.

Pomoquin

Pomoquin: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (60 Indians). Spellings: Pomoquin 44 times; Pomoquimal; Pomoqui 7.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Pomucci

Pomucci: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Pumusi.

Pomunga

Pomunga: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Pomunga Pamunga, Pumunga.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Pomuse

Pomuse: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Pumuse

Pôn

Pôn: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

Ponack [Bannock] Shoshonean

Ponack: Mentioned at Fort Hall, Idaho, in July, 1839.--Diary of Asahel Munger and Wife, Oregon Hist.Soc.Quart., Vol.8, No.4, p.400, Dec. 1907.

Ponacks

Shoshonean

In population table, 1857, Bannocks are entered as "Bonacks—Ponacks."--Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, VI, 686 (population table), 1857.

See Bonaks. Bannoks &c

Po-nā' 'hlab'-be (or Po-nā'hlab-be)

Wintoon

Po-nā' 'hlab'-be: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village near cemetery, foot Grapevine grade near County well, about 5 miles NW of Sites. Northernmost rancheria. Told me by members of tribe.--

Ponashta Shoshonean

Ponashta.--"Sen.Ex.Doc.31st Cong.,2d Session,i(1st part), 1850. p.158."Cited by Hoffman: Proc.Am.Philos. Soc.,XXIII, 298, March 8, 1886.

Ponashta Indians: Tribe given by Gov. Joseph Lane of Oregon Territory in 1849 (from report made by Robert Newell, Sub-Indian Agent and former trapper) as occupying a large district "south of Snake River, from 40 miles below Fort Hall to the Grand Round, south in the direction of Salt Lake , and west toward the California mountains." Divided into small bands and intermarried with 'Shoshones'. Number about 80 warriors, total 550.--Sen.Ex.Doc.52, 31st Cong., 1st Sess.,vol.13 (No.561), p.169,May 1850.

See Bannok, Panaiti &c

Ponga'

Ponga'.-- Luiseño name for Santa Catalina Island.- Sparkman Culture of Luiseño Indians.Univ.Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch.& Ethn. Vol.8, 191, Aug.7,1908.

Pono

Chumashan

Name sometimes used for Mississippono, former Indian village located by Taylor in 1863 on Rafel Gonzales farm, near Santa Barbara, Calif.—Bancroft, Native Races, I, 458, 1874; "on Saticoy river, near sea."

Pona, Pono, Missopeno

See also Mississipone, Missisissepono, Misesopano, Misisopano

Ponojo

Ennesen

Ponojo: Rancheria of the Chalon, [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878

Pon-wat-chee Mewwah Mewan

Name of Noot-chü chief taken prisoner in 1851 on the South Fork of Merced River.—Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 3d ed., 43, 1892. Same spelling, Ibid, p.45, 52.

Pon-watch-ee.—Ibid, 223.

(See other card (Pon-watch-ee) for additional page refs + refs to 1st ed.)

See also Pou-watch-ie

Pon-watch-ee Mewan

A Noot-choo chief in 1851.- Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 1st. ed., 223, 1880; 3d ed., 223, 1892.

Pon-wat-chee.- Ibid, 1st. ed., 17, 43, 45, 1880; p. 3, 43, 45, 3d ed., 1892. ~~See Pou-watch-ie.~~

See also Pou-watch-ie

Poo'-e-choos (or Poo-shoos) See Pu-i-su Achomawe

Wintoon name for Pit River Indians. Given me by Wintoon Indians in 1903.

Note.- The terms Poo'-e-soos, Poo'-e-choos and the like are used by the northern Wintoon tribes to denote east people (from poo'-e, east) and may refer to different tribes, according to the location of the speaker.-- C.H.M.

See also Pu'-shush, Py-i-su

Poo'-el-yu'-ke Yahnan

Poo'-el-yu'-ke: Northern Wintoon name (meaning "eastern enemy") for Nōs'-se or Yahna tribe.--C.H.M.
Given me by McCloud River Wintoon.-C.H.M.

See also Yu'-ke, Uke

Poo'-e-mah Midoo

·Poo'-e-mah: Name applied to Tan'-kum tribe of Stanfield Hill Yuba Co. by Ti'-yim [the Tan'-kum name for Kum-mo'-win]. Same name [Poo'-e-mah] also applied to Tan'-kum by the Chico tribe [Mitchōpdo].--Information from Henry Thompson, old Tan'-ku, at Stanfield Hill.--Calif. Journ., p.71, Nov.1, 1928.-

See also: Tan'-kum.

·Pooemim[5] Wintoon

Wintoon tribe or band on lower Pit River, Shasta Co., Calif.- Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874.

·Pooemoc[s] Wintoon

Wintoon tribe on lower Thomes and Elder creeks, also lapping over on east side of Sacramento River in a narrow strip about a mile wide from Rock Creek (which they occupy) up about to the mouth of Pit River. (Name mean 'eastern people.') - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 531, June 1874.

Also Gatschet (after Powers, nothing original), Indian Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. I, 160, 1877.

Also written Poo-i-mok,

·Poó-e-muk Wintoon

·Poó-e-muk: Name applied by Nōm-lak-ke of Paskenta to tribe at and about Tehama. Their former big rancheria was on the west bank of Sacramento River immediately south of the present town Tehama. Limits of tribe or sub-tribe not stated. - C.H.M.

Pooemocs, Powers 1874.

Pu'-i-mok, Powers 1877.

✓ Pwe-a-muck, Hist. Tehama Co., 1880.

Pel-te-te mes

Poó-e-muk Wintoon

·Poó-e-muk: Name used by Pomoan Sho-té-ah (of Stony Ford) for tribe east (Fruto to Orland). The name is a Wintoon term meaning 'Easterners', probably borrowed from Dah-chin-chin-ne. Told me by Chief San Diego. — Cam

See Poó-e-sil, Tehama
See also Pooemocs, Puimok, Puimuk.

Poó-e-sil Wintoon

·Poó-e-sil: Cortina 'Kleť win name for people east of Stony Ford region. Name means 'east place' or 'east tribe'. Probably intended to apply to Rum Sailor East of Willows and north of Princeton. — Cam

See Poó-e-muk, Tehama
See also, Puimok, Puimuk, Pooemocs

·Poo-e'-te kaw'-de . Wintoon proper Wintoon

·Poo-e'-te kaw'-de: Village on Pit River about 1/4 mile below (west of) Wi-kān-ker-rel (which was at Silverthorn Ferry, just below mouth of Squaw Creek). --Told me by McCloud River Wintoon. - C.H.M.

·Poo'-e-win' Wintoon stock

Tribe on north side Suisun Bay and thence westerly to Sonoma. Name given me by Hoo'-koo'-e-ko and verified by other tribes. - C.H.M.

The Hoo-koo'-e-ko sometimes add ko, making the name Poo'-e-win'-ko.

Obtained later from a Poo'-e-win' man at Sonoma. - C.H.M.

Sonoma was the extreme NW point in the territory of the tribe and Sonoma creek formed their western boundary. Thence they ranged easterly to Sacramento River. Their northern boundary, starting at Sonoma, included Too-loo-ka ~~Sonoma, Napa~~, Vacaville, Winters, and Knights Landing (taking in Woodland). - C.H.M.

Napa belonged to the Na-noo-tā'-we.

Poo'-e-win means 'east people' and it is hard to see how it came to be applied to these tribes.

(over)

Pleasant Valley, Vacaville, Yolo, Woodland & Knights Landing belonged to the Poo'-e-win--thus agreeing with information previously obtained. Information from Wm. Benjamin, old Patwin.--Calif. Journ., p.49, Sept. 16, 1928. - dsm

Poo-look'-nah mem

Wintoon

Poo-look'-nah mem: Choo-hel'-mem-sel name for their village about 1/4 mile above Sis'-hlab'-be, which is about 3 miles ~~from~~ above Koo-lah'-'hlab'-be, which is on Little Stony Creek, 5½ miles SW of junction with Indian Creek. Told me by members of tribe.--Cam

Pool'-yah lă-kum

Mewan

Northernmost Olamentko village, at mouth of Salmon creek, a few miles south of Russian River.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.354, June 1907.

See also Pulia

Shoshonean

Pool'-yat Koos'-tam Cahuilla

Cahuilla rancheria, belonging to Koos'-tam tribe or subtribe, between present San Bernardino and Colton. Told me by Cahuilla chief Leonicio Lugo. - C.H.M.

See Wahchama & Guachama &c.

Poo'-rah-whā'-e Shaste Shastan

Poo'-rah-whā'-e: Shaste name for their large rancheria at Big Spring in junipers in Shasta Valley. Named from the juniper, Poo'-roo-whe. - C.H.M.

Poo'-shoos Yahnan

Poo'-shoos: Wintu name (in language of tribe on Trinity River near Lewiston) for unrelated tribe east of Redding [Nos'-se or Yah'-nah].--CHM

Poo-soo'-ne Midoo stock

Village of Pā-nan (or Nis'-se pā-we-nan) on north bank of American River 1/4 mile above its mouth in the Sacramento. Obtained by me from sole survivor of tribe in Nov. 1905. Previously, the name Poo-soo'-ne had been given me by the Mokelumne and by two subtribes of Nis'-se-non, all of whom used it in a tribal sense. But the people who lived at Poo-soo-ne called themselves Pā-nan, or in full, Nis-se-pā-we-nan. - CHM

The No-to'-mus-se of Kah'-de-mah' (a subtribe of Nis-se-non) call the Poo-soo'-ne people Tah-kow'. - CHM

A Nissenan woman of Gold Hill, Eldorado County pronounced the name Pus-soo'-ne.

"The Poosoones lived about the mouth of the American River." History of Amador Co. by J. D. Mason, 256, Oakland 1881.

"The Poosoones resided at the mouth of the American River, on the north side". - Hist. Sacramento Co., Calif., Thompson + West, 25, 1880.

Poosoonas

Midoo

at mouth American River, north side. – Stephen Powers, The Neeshenams, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

The village Poo-soo'-ne, inhabited by the Pā'-we-nan tribe – cam

Poospooshs

Shastan?

Poospooshs. – mentioned in connection with the Yreka [Shasta] Indians, Trinity Indians, Klamaths, Wintoons + Modocs all of whom are said to visit Mt. Shasta for obsidian. – B.B. Redding: Prehistoric Treasures, The Californian, vol. I, no. 2, pp. 125-126, Feb. 1880.

Possibly same as Pooesoos of Powers (1874), a Shastan tribe said to live on extreme upper Sacramento River + in Squaw Valley [on so side Mt. Shasta]. See Ōkwánuchu of Dixon.

See Pooesoos & Ōkwánuchu

·Poot'-poo-toon' (or Put'-put-toon') Mew'-wah Mewan

Village on north side Yosemite Valley in rocky place on north side of present road at Black Spring, from which it takes its name. - Cram.

Yokuts

·Poowells

Tribe formerly on Tulare Lake, Calif. — A.H. Keane in Appendix to Bates', Central Am., West Indies &c., London, 476, 1878 (mention only).

·Popeloutchom

Olhonean

Native Name of site of mission San Juan Bautista, 1797, San Benito Co., Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557, 1884.

· "Written also Poupeloutehun and Popelout."--Ibid, footnote, 557.

· Popeloutechom.--"The site of San Juan or Popeloutechom as the Indians call it, was selected as early as 1786."--Adventures of Zenas Leonard, 202 ft.note, 1904 (repr. from original of 1839). [Footnotes ~~are~~ by editor, Dr. W.F. Wagner.]

Sept. 26, 1902, the Priest at San Juan Mission showed me the name, in the Mission Record of Baptisms, written Popelouschom, in 1797. It was entered as the name of a tribe, but may have been a place name.- Chm. [over]

See also Poupeloutehun, Popelout, Popeloutechom, Popelouchom

See also Hoo'-mon-twash and Mut-soon, Orestaco.

Popelout

Olhonean

Popelout. Said to have been the name of the site of San Juan Bautista mission, in Costanoan territory, Cal.
Popelout.—Engelhardt, Franc. in Cal., 397, 1897.
Popeloutechom.—Ibid.

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Popelouchom.-- Native name of site of Mission of San Juan Bautista.-- Alex. S. Taylor, Indianology of Calif. Calif. Farmer, vol. 14, no. 13, Nov. 23, 1860.

Popeloutchom, Popeloutahom.-- Spellings in copy of archives of San Juan Bautista for native name of site where San Bautista Mission was founded, named San Benito by Spaniards when they first discovered it.-- Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Mision, Extracts made for Bancroft Library, 1878.

Popeloutchom.-- Lasuen, Fundacion de Misiones, 1797, Archivos de la Mision de Sta. Barbara, Vol. 6, pp. 22, Copy in Bancroft Library.

·Poquetoe

Rancheria west of ~~northern~~ [Southern] Sacramento Valley, Calif., visited by ~~Ordaz~~ Argüello in 1821.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 448, 1885 (after Ordaz MS Diary). On returning along Coast Ranges to San Rafael from expedition up the Sacramento.

Poquetoe: Rancheria visited by Arguello in 1821.--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 181., 1806-1821.

Leaving Tuyaja at 9 AM they took the "road to the S following the course over the mountain that each day became more difficult and at 5 in the afternoon saw a rancheria named Benenuc having passed the rancherias Lonita, Gapetely and Poquetoe."--Ibid.

Pucaitomne?

Porah

Poliklan

Porah.-- T. T. Waterman (after Randall's unpublished county map, 1866), Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 206, May 31, 1920.

Note: This village is called Pek'wu=tuL by Waterman]

See Pek-tă'ow

See also Pekw=tuL, Peck-toolth, Pek-tow, Pekwuteu, Pac-ta

Pormatoy

Pormatoy: Rancheria mentioned 6 times in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

Porssonoma

Porssonoma: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Porxnoma

·Porte Cruse Koo'-pah

Spanish name of Indian village in Southern California. - J.W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888.

See Puerta Cruz and N'yel-lel-vah.
See also Puerta Cruz

Koo'-pah.

·Port La Cruz Corrupt form of Puerta Cruz

Indian village in Southern California. - Rept. Comm. Ind. affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 74, 1891. - L.A. Wright in Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897 (Port La Cruz).

See Puerta Cruz & N'yel-lel-vah.
See also Porte Cruse, Puerta Cruz,

Portrero Error for Potrero Luiseno

Spanish name (meaning meadow or field) for Indian village at west base Palomar Mt., Southern California. — J.W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10/17/1888.

Portrero: [Mission Indians for whom, with other tribes, an Executive order was issued regarding lands in San Diego county, Calif. Dec.27, 1875]-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.884, 1899 [publ.1901].

·Portrero Reservation=Marongo Reservation.

Reservation near Banning at head of San Gorgonio Pass. Location defined May 15, 1876.—Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), p. 821, 1904.

Includes original village of Mahl'ke, the northernmost of the Cahuilla tribes or subtribes.

The name Marongo (or Morongo) is most unfortunate as applied to this reservation, it being the name in common use for the 'Serrano' tribe a few miles to the northeast, on Mission Creek.—

See Marongo Reservation

Poruches or Nomenuches — Shoshonean

Band of Utahs.—Bancroft (after Delgado, 1865), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. One of 3 bands.

See also Nomenuches

Porxnoma

Porxnoma: Rancheria of the Pagsim mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (4 Indians, 1798-1800). Spellings: Porxnoma, Porxonoma, Porssonoma.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Kam-me-i ?

Porzagua

Porzagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pelsagua

Posba

Posba: Rancheria mentioned (in 1816) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Poscon

Poscon: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1830.

See Posscon

Poscon: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810. See Tatcanu

Poscuy

Poscuy: Rancheria and tribe mentioned in San Francisco Mission Books. See Puscuy.

Posélmintac Olhonean

Posélmintac: Mutsun rancheria, some of whose inhabitants belonged to San Juan Bautista Mission.--Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS Bancroft Library [unpaged, p. 64 our copy], 1821-1837.

Poshuye

Poshuye: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxcui, Pusscui, Puxtuye, Posuye, Posuge, Poxyue

Posoceme

Posoceme: Rancheria mentioned (in 1792) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Posos Shoshonean

Posos: Tribe living SE of Visalia, Tulare Co., Calif. Mentioned by Dr. T.T.Waterman in Fresno Republican [Calif.], April 24, 1927.

"The Yokuts occasionally mention a supposed Shoshonean tribe, called Giamina by them, in the vicinity of the Bankalachi, probably on Poso Creek. It is extinct. A few words have been secured from the Yokuts. These are indubitably Shoshonean, but not of any known dialect nor wholly of affiliation with any one dialect group."--A.L.Koreber, Handbock Indians Calif. (1925), p. 610. See also p. 479.

Posos

Yuman

Posos (Span.: 'water holes'). A former Yuma rancheria near the s. bank of Gila r., above its mouth, in the present Arizona; visited by Anza and Font in 1776.

Posos.—Font, map (1777), in Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 393, 1889. **Pozos de Enmedio.**—Anza and Font cited by Bancroft, ibid. **Zacatal Duro.**—Ibid.

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Posscon

Posscon: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (4 Indians). Spellings Posscon, Poscon.--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Posuge

Posuge: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxcui, Pusscui, Puxtuye, Poshuye, Poxyue

Potaaches

Yokut
Mewan

Tribe or band on or near Merced River.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 455, 1874.

Potah was a lost Mewuk rancheria in Tuolumne County between Columbia & Springfield; its people were Pota-a-che. - Cam
Po-toi-an-tie was a Yokut rancheria on Merced River below Snelling. - Cam

pō'taba Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, near head of Soda creek, ~~on which~~ large Soda spring near Singley ranch house. ~~is located~~, about 1 1/2 mi. up stream from ~~it~~.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 154, Feb. 1908

Potába

Potába: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date.

See Putaba

Po'-tah — Me'-wuk stock

Old Me'-wah village (largest in the region) near 'Springfield', between Sonora and Columbia, Tuolumne Co., Calif. Name given me by member of tribe, and also by tribes farther south. - Cam Merriam, Dist. & Classification of Mewan Stock, Am. Anthropologist, NS IX, 345, 1907.

Potatoli — Soo-lah'-te-luk

Potatoli: "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] name for archaeological site on Humboldt Bay, used in 1850 as a "Wiyot" [Soo-lah'-te-luk] village or camp site.--L. L. Loud, Ethnogeography & Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory, Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 14, p. 286, 1918.

Site 86 on accompanying map.

·Potawackati

Mewan

· **Potawackati.** A band, probably Moquelumnan, so called from their chief, formerly residing near the headwaters of Mariposa, Merced, and Tuolumne rs., Cal.
Potawackaties.—Barbour et al. (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 60, 1853.

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·Potawackaties

Yokut
Mewuk ?

Tribe living among hills at foot of Sierra Nevada mountains Calif. (between Tuolumne and Merced rivers)

Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 61, 1853. (Chief ·Potawackata and tribe numbered "not more than 1000."--Ibid, p.60.)

Possibly = Po-to-yan-to-to-ko = Po-to-yan-te = Po-toi'-an-te.

Potawaiyōak See Po-tow'-wah-yo'-me Mewan.

Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 309, 1908.

The Bodega Bay Indians gave me this name as Po-tow'-ah-yo'-ah.- cam.
old village at Freestone.

Pōt-bah Dah'-chin-chin'-ne or Choo-hel'-mem-sel' Wintoon

· Pōt-bah: Choo-hel'-mem-sel' name for rancheria north of Grapevine Creek and east of Toop' 'hlabbe (given by Barrett as about 5 miles NNW of Sites).-- cam

Kam-me-i?

Pothuá

Pothuá: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission(16 Indians). Spellings: Pothuá 11 times; Pothauá 2; Pothaá; Potuha 1; Potagua 1; Poguagua 1.--Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Pelcha? Pellagua? Pelsagua?

Kam-me-i?

Potlaú

Potlaú: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pellagua

Pōt-mus-sel Wintoon

Pōt-mus-sel: Old man McGill (of Choo-hel'-mem-sel tribe) states that Hunters Creek did not belong to his people but to a band called Pōt-mus-sel who talked like the Paskenta "Wi'-lak-ka" (= Nom'-lak-ke). Calif.Journ., p.21 & 23, Aug. 9, 1928. -Curm

Pō't-nc-wā't Shoshonean

Pō't-nc-wā't: To-win-che'-be Rancheria at Toll House on road to Shaver, Pine Ridge, N side of Kings River, Fresno Co. obtained from Chief 'Jackson' and other members of the To-win-ché-bah tribe, Oct. 25-29, 1903. (Kroeber name [1903] all dead)

Potoancies See Potoanse & Po-toi'-an-te Potoyante Yokut

Tribe or band on or near Merced River in Sierra foothills.- M. B. Lewis in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 803, 1856; Ibid for 1857, 687, 1858 (written Poto-ancies). Said to be 110 on Fresno Reservation in 1862 (Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. (for 1862), 359, 1863.

Merced Wilson (an Indian) tells me that the Po-toi'-an-te lived on the plain on south side Merced River + that their language was same as Hawk-tahumne. - CHM

Potoancies.--Bancroft (after Lewis), Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

Potoancies.--"The Coconoons and Potoancies, between the Tuolumne and Merced."--Mem'l and Biog'l Hist. of Co's of Fresno, Tulare, and Kern, Lewis Pub'g Co., 46, 1892(?). Ed. by M. Angel.

Po-toi-an-te

[over

Po-to-en-cie Merced Yokut

Tribe in Sierra foothills, on or near Merced River, Calif.
Po-to-en-cie: Hutchings, Scenes of Wonder in Calif. p. 63, 1861, Ibid same page in Eds. of 1862, 1865, 1871.

Potoencies:-- A.S Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 12, 1863 (after Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1862, where spell-is Potoancies).

Po-to-en-cie: J.E. Lester, The Yo-semite, 10, Providence, 1873.

Po-to-en-cie: L.H. Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 1st. Ed. p. 26, 1880; 3rd. Ed. p. 8, 1892.

Po-to-en-cie: History of Fresno Co. 171, San Francisco, 1882. (W.W. Elliott & Co. Pubrs.)

See Po-toi'-an-te

See also Potoancie, Po-to-yun'-te &c.

[over

Potoancies: "Potoancies and Coconoons between the Tuolumne and Merced".-- History of Fresno Co.163, San Francisco, 1882. W.W.Elliott & Co.Pubrs.

Potoancies: Powers says: "No Indian ever heard of such a tribe".- Overland Monthly, vol.10, p.325, April 1873. But his informants were mountain 'McEwocs' - not to be expected to know the valley Yokut tribes. - C.H.M.

Po-to-en-cies: "Lived on the Merced River."--Galen Clark, Indians of the Yosemite, p.5, 1904.

VERSO

Po-toi'-an-te — Yokut

Yokut tribe on plain on south side Merced River below Snelling. Spoke same language as Hawk-tchum'-ne [??]
Told me by Lydian Wilson of Merced Falls. - CHM

Potoancies, Poto-ancies, Po-to-en-cie, Potoyantes, Po-to-yan-to,
See also Potoancie, Potoanse, Potoyante, Po-toy-en-tre, Poto-yan-te, Po-to-yun-te,
Po-to-yan-to-to-co, Potawackaties? Potoachos!

Pō'tōl — Kah-chi'-ah — Pomo

Inhab. modern village of "River Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, short distance N of Charley Haupt's ranch-house near head of Haupt creek, one of the southern affluents of ~~the~~ Middle Fork ~~of the~~ Gualala river. About 9 mi. ~~a little~~ S of E of Stewart's Point and about 3 mi. SSW of Noble's. ~~Noble's,~~ (a ranch and stopping-place, ~~is~~ on S bank ~~of~~ Middle Fork ~~of~~ Gualala river ~~and~~ just below confluence of Hopper creek, Wolf creek, and North Fork ~~of~~ Middle Fk.)
Name from po, red, and katūl, spring.
~~Fork)~~ Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 235, 1908.
See Mah-hé-lah chum'mi.

Potoltuc Chumashan

Indian village formerly near Santa Barbara ,Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p307, 1879. ++Spelled Potoptuc by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append.H. p319, 1876.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863. (Potoltuc)

Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)

Potoltuc.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, 1542, Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

See also Potoptuc, Poloptuc

Potoltuc

Chumashan

Potoltuc. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857.

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See also Potoptuc, Poloptuc

·Potoptuc Chumashan

Indian village near Santa Barbara, Calif. discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.
—Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p 319, 1876.

Spelled Potoltuc by Ferrel in diary of Cabrillo's Voyage. ~~in 1542~~.
— Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p. 307, 1879.

See also Poloptuc, Potoltuc

·Po-tow'-wah-yo'-me Mewan

Old Lekahtewut village at present town of Freestone. — Merriam, Dist. & classification of Mewan tribes, Am. Anthropologist, vol. 9, p. 354, 1907. The Bodega Bay Indians call it Po'-tow'-ah-yo'-ah. — Com Barrett writes it 'potawaiyōak' (Ethno-Geog. Como, 309, 1908).

See also Pottiyomi?, Pothiyomi?,

Mewan
~~Yokut~~

· Potoyantes (Po-to-an-che &c)

Tribe in council at Fremont's Camp, on the Little Mariposa, Calif., in March, 1851.

Barbour & McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 69 1853. Spelled also in same report Poto-yan-te (p. 74), and Po-to-yan-to (p. 252).

· Po-to-yan-te, Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, vol. III, p. 224, 1854.

· Potoyantes.—Bancroft, Native Races, III, 87, 1875.

See Po-toi-an-te
See also Potoanse &c

[over]

· Potoyanti

~~Mewan~~

Potoyanti = Potoance = Po-toi'-an-te
a Yokut tribe on Merced River below Snelling.- Cam.
Later found to be Sa. Meruk.- Cam

Potoyanti. A band, probably Moquelumnan, formerly living about the headwaters of Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rs., central Cal. During the mission period they were neophytes of Dolores mission, and prior to 1851 were placed by United States authorities on a reserve between the Tuolumne and the Merced. There were 110 of them on Fresno reserve in 1861.

·**Pota-aches.**—Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 455, 1874. ·**Potoachos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860. ·**Potoancies.**—Lewis in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 252, 1857. ·**Potoencies.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 219, 1861. ·**Potoyantes.**—Barbour et al. (1851) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 69, 1853. ·**Po-to-yan-ti.**—Johnston in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 22, 1852. ·**Po-to-yan-to.**—Barbour (1852), op. cit., 252. ·**Poto-yau-te.**—McKee et al. (1851), ibid., 74. ·**Po-toy-en-tre.**—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

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See Po-toi'an-te

Po-to-yan-ti.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.780, 1899 publ.1901 .

Potoyanti.-- Ibid: p.959.

Po-to-yan-ti: --Tribe on reservation between Tuolumne and Merced rivers, Calif., in 1851.--W. M. Ryer, Sen.Ex. Doc. 61, 32nd. Cong., 1st Sess. 22, 1852.

·Po-to-yan-to See Po-to-yan-te & Potoanse {Mewan ~~Yokut~~

Tribe in council at Fremont's Camp on Little Mariposa River, Calif. ,March 15, 1851.

Spelled Potoyantes (Ibid p 69) and Poto-vau-te(p 74). Barbour, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session,p 252,1853.

Spelled also ·Po-to-yan-to-to-co by McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc.1, 32nd. Cong. 1st. Sess. 484, 1852.

See Po-toi-an-te

See also Potoance &c

·Po-to-yan-to-to-co [?] See ·Po-to-yan-te {Mewan ~~Yokut~~ ?

Tribe signing treaty on Mariposa river, Calif. March 19, 1851.- McKee, Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32d Congress, 1st Sess. part III, p. 484, 1851; and Rept. Commr. Ind. Affairs for 1851, p. 222, 1851.

See Po-toi-an-te

See also Po-to-yan-te, Potoanse, &c

Poto-yau-te error for Po-to-yan-te, which see. {Mewan? ~~Yokut~~

Tribe ~~in council at~~ meeting Treaty Commrs at Fremont's Camp, on or near Little Mariposa River, Calif., March 19, 1851. ~~(Calif.)~~

Barbour & McKee + Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p74, 1853.

See Po-toi-an-te

See also Po-to-yan-te, Potoanse &c

Potoyensee

Mewan

Potoyensee: Name of tribe on Merced River, Calif. of which the conjugation of the verb Tuye-comi (to sleep), and 4 other words were recorded in MS by Saml Warde, April 18, 1855. (I have the original MS, ~~which~~ shows the tribe to be Southern Mewuk - not Yokut as previously supposed. - Cam.)

Potoanse &c

Po-to-yun-te

Mewan
~~Yokut~~

Tribe meeting Treaty commrs. at camp Fremont near Lower Mariposa River, March 19, 1851.- 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 44, 46, 1905.

Po-to-yun-te: Band of the Mariposa Indians.--Merced Sun. Star, April 15, 1929.

Po-to-yun-te: Tribe of Mariposa Indians; chief Bau-tis-ta Fresno Republican, Apr. 16, 1929.

See Po-toi-yan-te or Po-toi-an-te

See also Po-to-yan-te, Po-toi-an-te, &c.

Po-to-yun-te

Mewan

Po-to-yun-te: Tribe of Mariposa Indians represented at enrollment at Merced Apr. 15, 1929.--Fresno Republican, Apr. 15, 1929

Luiseño

Potrero, or Caqui

Rancheria NW of Santa Isabel Mission, not far from Pala. In 1821 Sanchez, after leaving San Jose Valley, went "west down the Canada [San Luis Rey] to Potrero, or Caqui", and thence to Pala.--Bancroft (after Sanchez MS Diary), Hist. Calif., II, 443 ft.note, 1885.

Potrero (Morongo) Cahuilla

Village 3 miles from Banning in San Gorgonio Pass, So. Calif. - H.N. Rust in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affr. for 1891, 223, 1891. - Ibid Pt. 2, p.72 (statistics).
Not to be confounded with the Luiseño village of same name at mouth Pala Mtn. - Cam

See also Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla, by David P. Barrows, 33, 1900 (Cahuilla name is Mal-ki, Ibid, 33).

Potrero — Luiseno

Luiseño village near La Jolla at west base Palomar Mt., So. Calif. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 72, 1891 (statistics). Ibid for 1893, 124, 126, 130, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 118, 1895.

Location (of Reservation) defined, Dec. 27, 1875. — Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), 820, 1904.

Bancroft (after Hayes' MS), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Not to be confounded with the Coahuila or Serrano village (and reservation of same name) near Banning in San Gorgonio Pass.

Potrero — Luiseño

Potrero (a Spanish word with several meanings, here referring to pasture ground). A Luiseño village in San Diego co., s. Cal.; pop. 177 in 1865. The name was subsequently given to a reservation of 8,329.12 acres of allotted land, 75 m. from Mission Tule River agency, on which were situated the settlements of La Joya and La Piche, containing 225 people. In 1905 the Potrero res. was consolidated with that of Morongo, in Riverside co., Cal., under the San Jacinto superintendency.

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Potriquillome We-shum' tat'-tah

Potriquillome : Rancheria of "Nacion Chujuluya (vulgo Cainamero)". Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission, Potriqui=Yomi 15 times; Potriquillome 1.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

Potriqui=Yomi

Potriqui=Yomi We-shum' tat'-tah Pomo

Potriqui=Yomi: Rancheria of "Nacion Chujuluya (vulgo Cainamero)". Spelling in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission, Potriqui=Yomi 15 times; Potriquillome 1.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

See also Potriquillome

Pot-ta-watt Co-will Soo-lah-te-luk

Pot-ta-watt Co-will: Tribe near mouths of Eel and Mad Rivers and on Humboldt Bay.-- G. W. Taggart in Humboldt Times, Nov. 11, 1854.

Put-ta-wott Co-will.-- Typographical error in Bledsoe (after Humboldt Times), Indian Wars, 146, 1885.

See also Put-ta-wott Co-will, Pat-a-wat

Pot-ta-wott Soo-lah'-te-luk

Pot-ta-wott. Spelling given in History of Humboldt Co. 152, 1882.

See also Pat-a-wat, Put-ta-wott Co-will

Pomo
Iniyakma

Potter Valley Indians

In Mendocino Co., Calif. Removed in 1872 to Round Valley Reservation. - Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1872, 377, 1872. - J. L. Burchard, Ibid for 1873, 325, 1874 (379 in Round Valley). - Ibid for 1874, 73, 313, 1874 (293 in Round Valley); - Ibid for 1876, 14, 1876 (261 in Round Val.)..... Ibid for 1881, 261, 272, 292, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 328, 1882.

Potter Valley Pomos. - Powers, Overland Monthly, IX, 312, Oct. 1872.

Potter Valley cont'd. Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. - Ibid every year to - Ibid for 1908, 150, 1909.

Pottiyomi

~~Spellings~~ Rancheria mentioned repeatedly in Book of Baptisms, Mision San Rafael (80 Indians): Pottiyomi 13 times; Pothiyomi 3.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Po-tow-wah-yó-me ?
See also Pothiyomi

Potuluma Mewan

[for Petaluma rancheria]

Potuluma : Spelling occurring once in Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library.

See also Petaluma?

Potumeba

Potumeba: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (9 Indians). Spellings: Potumeba 5 times; Potumebá; Potumabá, Potumba.--MS, no title or date.

Pouje Coahuilas

Pouje Coahuilas and Pouje Rancheria Coahuila Indians close to and just east of Baptiste (Bautiste) Valley. Rancheria in Jan. 1870 contained 12 houses and about 125 inhabitants. — Lt. A. P. Greene, H.R. Ex. Doc. 296, 41st Cong. 2d Sess. p.13, 1870.

Pou-watch-ie Mewiwah Mewan

Name of chief on So Fk Merced taken prisoner with Cow-chit-ty his brother in a military campaign against the Indians in Yosemite Valley, Calif., in 1851. —L.H.Bunnell in Hutchings's Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California, p.68, 1865. - May have been Noot'-choo.

Possibly source of the unidentified name Potawackaties of Merced region.

Pon-watch-ee

A Noot-choo chief ~~taken prisoner~~ in 1851.--Bunnell, Discovery of Yosemite, 1st ed., 223, 1880; 3d ed., 223, 1892.

Pon-wat-chee. —Ibid, 1st ed., 17, 43, 45, 52, 1880; 3d ed., 3, 43, 45, 52, 1892.

Pouxouoma

Rancheria tributary to mission San Juan Bautista, ~~in San Juan Valley, San Benito Co.,~~ Calif., in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557(footnote), 1884.

Pouxonoma.--Rancheria to which neophytes of San Juan Bautista Mission belonged, 1797-99, "as they are listed in its books".--Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Mision. Extracts made for Bancroft Library, p. 6, 1878.

Pouxonoma

Pouxouoma

Olhonean

Pouxouoma. A former Costanoan village, said to have been connected with San Juan Bautista mission, Cal.—Engelhardt, Franc. in Cal., 398, 1897.

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Powhawneches See Po-ho-ne-che Me-wuk

Tribe in foothills of Sierra Nevada, on South Fork of Merced River, Calif. Barbour & Wozencraft, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p 61, 1853.

Spelled Po-ho-no-chee by Bunnell (which see).

See Po-ho-ne-che &c

Pō'wicana (Po'-we-shah-nah) Kah-chi'-ah Pomo

Old village of "Coast Division" Pomo, Southwestern dialect, on Walter Fisk ranch about 4 mi. SE of Fort Ross. Water of spring here sometimes has reddish tint.

From pō, red, wī, place, ca'na, ridge.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 231, Feb. 1908

See Po-wish'-shă-nah'

Po-wish'-shă-nah' Kahchiah Pomoan

Po-wish'-shă-nah': Kahchiah name for their former village 4 mi S of Ft. Ross. Told me by members of tribe.- cam

Pō' wicana: former village 4 mi S of Ft. Ross on Walter Fisk ranch--Barrett, 1908 231,

See also pōwicana

Pow'-ke-am Cahuilla

Inhabitants of Pow'-ke ranchuria about a mile SE of present Cahuilla Reservation at mouth of Horse Canyon. Told me by Cahuilla chief Leo Lugo. Pow'-ke is at the south end of what is now called Terwilliger Valley, & was called by the Spaniards La Puerta — not Puerta cruz, the latter being a Koo'-pah ranchuria in Warner Valley. - cam.

See also Pow'-ky.

Cahuilla

·Pow-ky

One of the Cahuilla signers of the Treaty of Temecula (1857), lived at Pow-ky. – 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.

See Pow'-ke & Pow'-ke-yam

Cahuilla

·Pow'-wut

Cahuilla ranchería on Coyote Creek on or near boundary between Riverside and San Diego counties. This was the southernmost limit of the Cahuilla on Coyote Creek, the We-is'-tem beginning immediately below. Pow'-wut is called by the whites Willow Tree Ranchería. Told me by Chief Leonicia Lugo & his nephew Lufy Lugo. – Corn.

Poxyue

Poxyue: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxcui, Pusscui, Puxtuye, Poshuye, Posuye, ~~Poxyue~~

Poyalgue

Poyalgue: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission(2 Indians). Spellings:Poyalgue, Poialchue.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

·Poytoquis Olhonean

Band formerly in vicinity of Monterey, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, Feb, 22, 1860.

Written Poytoqui by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only); and Poytoquis ibid p. 653 (after Taylor).

Poytoquix.--Rancheria to which neophytes of San Juan Bautista Mission belonged, 1797-99, " as they are listed in books".--Archivo de la Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libros de Miaion. Extracts made for Bancroft Library, p.6, 1878.

See also Poitoiquis, Poytoquoi, Poytoquix, Pytoguis

·Poytoquix Katlendarook Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to mission San Juan Bautista, ~~in San Juan Valley, San Benito Co.,~~ Calif., in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 557 (footnote), 1884.

Poytoquix: Rancheria of the Ausaima mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (20 Indians). Spellings: Poytoquix, Poitoquix.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See also Poitokwis, Poitoiquis, Poytoquis, Poytoquoi, Pytoguis

Pozo de San Blas Pooewin Wintoon

Rancheria near Suisun, visited by Arguello in 1821.--Bancroft (after Ordaz MS Diary), Hist.Calif., II, 446 ft.note, 1885.

Presentación Yuman

Presentación. A former settlement on the w. side of the Rio Colorado, in Lower California, doubtless belonging to the so-called Quiquima (Quigyuma), visited by Father Kino in Nov. 1701.—Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 497, 1884.

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Diegueno

Prick-a-way — Yuman

Diegueno rancheria mentioned in Santa Isabel Treaty of Jan. 7, 1852. - House Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Sess. 132, 1857.

Printed Prickaway in 18 California Treaties, Senate Confidential Doc. 32d Cong. 1st Sess. p. . Reprint, p. 43, Jan. 1905.

Prickaway — Yuman

Prickaway. One of the Diegueño rancherias represented in the treaty of 1852 at Santa Isabel, s. Cal.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 132, 1857. 24

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Proqueu

Olhonean

Proqueu. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Proqueu

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Typographical error for Pigoucu?

Protrero Error for Potrero
Luiseño ranchería in Southern Calif. contained 177 people in 1865. – W. E. Lovett in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 124, 1865.
Error for Potrero, Spanish word for meadow

Pructaca

Olhonean

Pructaca. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Pructaca

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Pructaca: Rancheria of the Oljones tribe on W coast, S of Point San Pedro, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Pructaca; Prúdtaca; Purutca.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

See also Purutea

Prúdtaca

Olhonean

Prúdtaca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Pructaca.

Pruristac

Olhonean

Pruristac. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Tribe

Name Pruristac

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Pruristac Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Pruristac: Rancheria in San Pedro Valley, near San Pedro Point, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission (14 Indians). Spellings: Pruristac, Pruristág, Prurustac, Prustac.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

See also Suristac, Juris,

Psocia

Psocia: Rancheria mentioned (1796) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Ptolme

Yokut

Ptolme. A tribe once mentioned (Henley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 511, 1854) as living on Kings r., Cal. It was probably Yokuts (Mariposan).

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Ptolmes see Telamne or Tulamne

Yokut

Tribe on hand on Kings River, Calif. — Henley in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1854, ~~p. 511, 1855.~~ House Doc. 1, 33d Congress, 2d Sess., Pt. 1, p. 511, 1854; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 456, 1874.

Chumashan

·Pualnacatup

Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.

Indian village on Santa Barbara Islands, California. (Island unknown.)—Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append.H p 319, 1876.

--Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p311, 1879 [apparently on Sta. Cruz]

·Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884. (On Sta. Cruz I.)

Pualnacatup.--Eisem (after Archae. Wheeler Surv.), Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 10, 1904. (Thinks it was on Sta. Catalina.)

Pualnacatup.-- Cabrillo's Narrative (1542) in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 186, 1857.

Pualnacatup

Chumashan

Pualnacatup. A Chumashan village on one of the Santa Barbara ids., Cal., probably Santa Rosa, in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 186, 1857.

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Pualuma

Pualuma: Spelling for rancheria occurring once in Book of Baptisms, Mision San Rafael, 1818 -1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

? Petaluma ?

Puastamivit

Puastamivit: Rancheria mentioned (in 1804) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 177V-1820.

Pubùbit

Pubùbit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (32 Indians). Spellings: Pububit 25 times; Pubùbit 10; Pubuvit 2; Puvivit 2.--Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

·Pubugna

Tongvan

Pubugna. A former Gabrieleño rancheria in Los Angeles co., Cal., at a place later called Alamitos.—Ried (1852) quoted by Taylor in Cal. Farmer, June 8, 1860.

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Tongva Shoshonean

Pubugna

Rancheria formerly at Alamitos, Los Angeles Co., Calif. --Hugo Reid, Los Angeles Star, 1852. (Quoted in Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Jan .11, 1861.)

Hugo Ried MS, 1852: Bull. Essex Inst. vol. 17, p. 2, 1885.

Pubugna. —Bancroft (after Ried), Native Races, I, 460, 1874.

Written Pubu-gna by Kroeber, Shoshonean dialects of Calif. 142, 1907.

Pubug-na: Rancheria formerly at Alamitos Ranch on the shores of Alamitos Bay.-- Hiram Reid, History of Pasadena, p. 20, 1895.

See Pubuna

Pubuna

Rancheria formerly about 8 leagues NE of [=NW?] ~~from~~ San Juan Capistrano Calif. - Boscana, Chinigchinich, in Robinson's Life in Calif., 251, 1846.

See Pubug-na

Pubuy

Pubuy: Rancheria"above the point called San Diego" mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Pucaitomne

? Mewan

Spellings in San José Mission Register (4 Indians): ·Pucaitomno 3 times; ·Pucaitomne 1.-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

See also Pucaitomno, Poquetoe?

Pucha: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission . Spellings: Pucha, Puttuss, Putù.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1811-1870.

Putii, Puttu, Puttus: Spellings in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS [1822].

See also Putos, Putto

Luiseno

Puchorivo

Luiseno name for San Luis Rey Canyon. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907. This may be only a geographic — not a village — name. — CAM.

Pueblo de Canoas Chumashan

Pueblo de Canoas . -- In 1769 the Portola Expd. visited a large Indian rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel on E side of Ventura River which they "thought was the town which the first Spanish navigators -- among others Rodriguez Cabrillo -- named Pueblo de Canoas." They named it La Asumpta or La Asuncion de Nuestra Señora. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. 2, no. 4, 195; 1911; Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, 136, Mexico, 1874.
[Note: On site of present Ventura]

See also Asunta, Asumpta, Carpinteria

Puemaja (Misprint for Quemaja = Quemeya = Quemexca, Comoya) Yuman
"The Camoyes, or Puemaja, are a tribe of the Cuchans."
--Ludewig, Am. Aboriginal Languages, 205, 1858.

See Ko-mo'-ya

See also Quemexca, Camoyes, Quemeya, Quemeyab, Komoya.

Diegueno ?
Kuapah ??

Puerta Chiquita

Spanish name (meaning 'Little Gate') of ranchria in Southern California containing 80 Indians in 1865. – W.E. Lovett in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1865, 125, 1865.
Ibid for 1902, 118, 1903 (18 inhabitants; on Gov. Gage's property, on or adjoining Warner Ranch).

Diegueno ?
Luiseno ?

Puerta Chiquita

Puerta Chiquita (Span.: 'little port or gateway'). A rancheria of 18 Mission Indians on Gov. Gage's ranch, San Diego co., Cal. By act of Congress of May 27, 1902, these and others on Warner's ranch were removed in 1903 to a new reservation purchased for them at Pala. They are probably Diegueño or Luiseño. 324

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Koo'-pah
~~Luiseño~~

·Puerta Cruz

Small Indian village (northern part of Warner Valley) in Southern California. — J.Q.A. Stanley in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 115, 1868.

Mentioned in Treaty of Temecula, Jan. 5, 1852. — 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, p. 40, 1905.

See also Porte Cruse, La Puerta de la Cruz, Puerta de la Cruz,

Shoshonean
Koo'-pah
~~Luiseño~~

·Puerta de la Cruz

Spanish name for Indian village ~~and band in~~ (northern edge of Warner Valley) Southern California. — Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs for 1893, 125, 127-128, 130, 1893. — Ibid for 1894, 121, 1895. — Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. — Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898. —

Puerta de la Cruz. — Lt. A.P. Greene, H.R. Ex. Doc. 296, 41st Cong. 2d Sess. 10, 1870.

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907 (= Ngorivo in Luiseño).

See Puerta Cruz, Port La Cruz,

Puerta de la Cruz

Koo'-pah

~~Yuman~~

Puerta de la Cruz (Span.: 'gateway of the cross'). A former ~~Dieguеño~~ rancheria on upper San Luis Rey r., San Diego co., s. Cal., later on Agua Caliente res. No. 1, occupied by Warner's ranch. By court decision the 14 survivors were compelled to vacate, and, under act of Congress of May 27, 1902, were assigned a new tract purchased for them at Pala in 1903.—Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902; 118, 1903.

error - Koo'-pah, not Diegueno.

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Puerta de San José

Yuman

Puerta de San José (Span.: 'gateway of St Joseph'). A former Diegueño rancheria on upper San Luis Rey r., San Diego co., Cal.—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 20, 1883.

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See San José

Puerta Ignoria Luiseño

Village on Warner Ranch, San Diego Co., Southern California. — Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1894, 123, 1895. — L. A. Wright in Ibid for 1901, 197, 1902.

Gracelon gives Luiseño name as Kheweyu, wh see.

See also Puerta Ignovia, Puerta Ygnoria, Puerta Ygnovia, Puerta Noria

Puerta Ignovia Luiseño

Band in Southern California. — Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 130, 1893 [On Ibid pp. 125 and 126 ofrtt Puerta Ygnovia.]

Error for Puerta Ygnoria

See also Puerta Ygnovia, Puerta Ygnoria

Puerta La Cruz Kaa'-pah ~~Luiseño~~

Village on Warner Ranch, San Diego Co., Calif. — Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1902, 118, 1903 (9 inhabitants).

See Puerta de la Cruz.

Puerta Ygnoria Luiseño

Indian village on Warner Ranch, San Diego Co., Calif. — Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1894, 120, 1894. — Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. — L. A. Wright in Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897. — Ibid for 1898, 136, 1898.

Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif. 146, 1907.

See also Puerta Ygnovia, P. Ignovia, P. Ignoria

Puerta Ygnovia (error for Puerta Ygnoria) Luiseño

Band on Warner Ranch in Southern California. — Francisco Estudillo in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1893, 125, 126, 1893 (on p. 130 twice spelt Puerta Ignovia). — Ibid for 1894, 120, 1894 (correctly spelt Puerto Ygnoria).

See also Puerta Ignovia.

Puetpacho

Puetpacho: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Petpatsu.

Cahuilla

Puichekiva Shoshonean

puichekiva: (road runner's house). Desert Cahuilla village about 1 mi.N of peesent Martinez Res. buildings at a point 1/3 mi.E of highway & 7½ mi.S of Coachella, Riverside Co. Described in detail.--W.D.Strong,Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,pp43-44, May 28,1929.

Puichon Olhonean

Puichon. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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·Puichon Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·453, 1874.

Puichon: Rancheria and tribe at source of Arroyo San Francisco, 2 leagues S of Las Pulgas, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings: Puichon, Puichones, Pochones, Puyesones.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

·Puimem Wintoon

Puimem (*pui* 'east', *mĕm* 'water': 'eastern water,' the local native name for Pit r.). A Wintun tribe formerly living on Pit r., Shasta co., Cal.
Pu'-i-mim.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 230, 1877.

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See Poo-e-mem

Pusuni

Pujuni (misspelling of Puzhune, which see) Midoo stock.

Same as Poo-soo'-ne, a village of Nis'-se pā-we-nan on north bank of American River 1/4 mile above its junction with the Sacramento.

Short vocab. obtained by Dana in 1841 at Sutter's Fort, published by Hale in Eth. U.S. Expl. Expd. 631, 1846. Reprinted by Latham in Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79-81, 1854; Ibid, Opuscula, 308-309, 1860.

Vocab. reprinted in Tr. Am. Ethnological Soc. II, 649, Sacramento Valley dialect (west)

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only).

Pujuni or Bushumnes Gatschet (after Dana), Ind. Languages Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 160, 1877; Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p. 450, 1874.

Pujūni. – Gatschet: Zwölf Sprachen, 32, 78, 1876.

See Poo-soo'-ne

Pujunan Family Midoo

Mooney, Linguistic Families of Indian Tribes North of Mexico, 1, 1885. – Powell, Linguistic Families, 99, 1891.

See MIDU

Pu'-i-mim Win-tun

~~Tribe~~ Wintoon on Pit River, Shasta Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 230, 1877.

Pu'-i-mok ("eastern people") Win-tun

Tribe on Lower Elder and Thomes creeks , Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 230, 1877.

"Also lap over on the east side of the Sacramento, and extend in a strip about a mile wide from Rock Creek up to the mouth of Pit River".

See Nu'-i-mok.

See Poo-e-moc, Poo-i-mok, ~~Nu'-i-moc~~. Pwe-a-muck

Pu'-i-su (or Pu'-shush) See Poo-shoos & Poo-e-choos Pit Rivers

Wintoon name for Pit River tribe: Powers, Tribes of Calif., 230, 1877.

Pú-su, Pú-isu ('Eastern people'). - Gatschet, Indian Languages, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 164, 1877.

Puimuk

Wintoon

Puimuk (*pu-i* 'east', *mok* 'people': 'eastern people'). A Wintun tribe formerly occupying lower Elder and Thomes crs., Tehama co., Cal., and a strip of country on the E. side of Sacramento r. They were almost constantly at war with the Noamlaki, a highland tribe, and were finally forced by them to abandon their own country.

Pooemocs.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 531, 1874. **Pu'-i-mok.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 230, 1877.

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See Poo-e-mok

Puisu (Poo-e-soo)

Achomawan

Puisu (Wintun: 'people living east'). A tribe or subtribe of the Shastan family (Curtin), or of mixed Copehan and Shastan (Powers), formerly living at the great bend of Pit r., in Shasta co., Cal. Curtin makes them a part of the Ilmawi tribe. According to Powers they were a mixed people resulting from intermarriage between the Wintun and Shastan tribes. 326

Madéqsi.—Curtin, Ilmawi vocab., B. A. E., 1889. **Pooesoos.**—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 530, 1874. **Pu'-i-su.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 230, 1877. **Pu'-shūsh.**—Ibid.

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See Poo'-e-choos & Mo-des'se

Juaneño

Puituide

Puituide: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (54 Indians). Spellings: Puituide 35 times; Pituide 8; Puituid 1; Pituidegna 1.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Puixomi

Puixomi: ~~Spelling occurring~~ Rancheria mentioned once in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Rafael, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Pujabache

Pujabache: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1816).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Pujavi See Pujune and Poo-soo-ne Midoo

Typografhical error for Pujune, which is itself a typografhical error for Pusune (= Poo-soo-ne, which see). - Schoolcraft, Archives, Vol. III, p. 402, 1860.

Pujaubit

Pujaubit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Pujauvinga.

Pujauvinga

Pujauvinga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Pujauvinga, Pujavinga, and Pujaubit.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Pujetsemne

Pujetsemne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Pūke´mūl — Yuki

Old village of Huchnom dialect, on upper course of Tomki creek about 5 mi. NW of its confluence with S Eel river.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 259, Feb. 1908

Puk-kah´-mah — Midoo

Fall River Achoomahwe name for Midoo of Big Meadows.
Given me by Fall River Achoomahwe in 1907.-Cram

See Pah´-kah-mah´-le, Pā´-ka-mal-li, Paqamali.

Puk-ko'-lah Mew'wah Me'-wuk

Puk-ko'-lah: Village about 2 miles east or SE of Grant Springs on the east side Chowchilla Canyon and east, of Hogan Creek. About 3 miles south or SW of E-le-look-noo. Given me by A. J. Hogan, half-breed Chowchilla Mewuk.--C.H.M.

Pūkū'mLabe (=Poo-koom'-'hlabe) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect," "Wintoon near Cook's Springs at head of Indian creek, Calaveras Co.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 297, Feb. 1908

The neighboring Indians gave me the name of the Cook Springs ranchería as Po-koom'. The same name applies to the spring.- C.H.M.

See Po-koom''hlab'-be

·Puk-wer'-rah-gah-yah Soo-lah'-te-luk

We'-yot village on north side Eel River, 1½ mile above Singley. Their own name. - Curr.

Loud locates Kwigërgoyok on South side Eel River 2 or 3 miles above Singley

See also Kwigërgoyok

·Púlacatoo Midoo

Village on Bear River. - Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

Written also ·Pu-lak-a-tu

Pulairih [misprint] Achomawan

"Family" given as Pulairih, and "language" as that of the Palaiks, by Gallatin, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 402, 1853.

See also Palaiks, Palaihnih,

Pú-lak-a-tu Mi-doo stock

Nishinam village on Bear river, Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. p. 316, 1877.

Written also Pulacatoo

· Pulakatu

Midu

Pulakatu (*Pu'-lak-a-tu*). A former Nishinam village in the valley of Bear r., which is the next stream N. of Sacramento, Cal.

Púlacatoo.—Powers in Overland Mo., XII, 22, 1874.
Pú-lak-a-tu.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 316, 1877.

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Cahuilla

Pūlatana

Shoshonean

pūlatana: Village near Jurupa (Riverside) where "five Mountain Cahuilla clans under the leadership of Juan Antonio" settled, who "were brought to the district [as a guard] in about the year 1846".--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., p.7, **150, May 28, 1929.**

Pulaye

Pulaye: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1830.

See Polayum

Pulgas Olhonean

Rancheria de las Pulgas. -- Name given by Portola Expd. in 1769 to abandoned Indian rancheria on small stream near coast 7 leagues NNW of Año Nuevo Point. -- Costanso, Diary Portola Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast Hist., vol. no.4, pp. 259-261, 1911.

El Arroyo de San Ibon. -- Crespi called the stream on which they found the rancheria, El Arroyo de San Ibon. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva Calif., 2, p. 194, Mexico, 1874.

S. Ibon, or Pulgas , rancheria. -- On, or just below Half Moon Bay, passed by Portola's Expd., 1769. -- Bancroft (after Crespi's Diary), Hist. Calif.,I,146,ft.note 1884.

See also San Ibon [over]

Las Pulgas, San Ibon. -- On Purisima Creek, on or near the coast, 2 short leagues northward from San Gregoria Creek, across 3 arroyos. (Oct.27,1769). "The soldiers called the camp Rancheria de las Pulgas, while Crespi named it San Ibon." -- Z.S.Eldredge, March of Portola, 38, 1909.

[Not to be confused with Rancho Las Pulgas on the opposite side of the Peninsula of San FRancisco, NW of Santa Clara Mission]

[Not to be confused with Pulga P.O., Butte Co. Calif.]

Pulia Olamentko Mewan

On Nov.16, 1833, "a body of gentiles belonging to the rancherias of Pulia approached San Rafael," Marin Co., Calif.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., III, 323, 1885.

See also Pool'-yah

Luiseno

Pullala

Place mentioned by Lisalde, 1797, on overland expedition from San Juan Capistrano to San Diego.--Bancroft, Hist. Calif., I, 563 ft.note, 1884.
(mentioned next after Pauma, + therefore probably meant for Pala.)

Pala?

Pul-lugua

Kam-me-i

Pul-lugua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pellagua

Pulocliva

Pulocliva, Pulocliva y, Puleliva: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (3 Indians).-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pulocliva y, Puleliva

Pulocnakis

Pulocnakis: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (5 Indians): Pulucnaquis 2 times; Pulocnaquis 1; Pulocnaquix 1; Pulocnakis 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pulucnaquis, Pulocnaquis, Pulocnaquix, Ulutnaguis?

Wintoon

Pulpenes

Pooewin

Tribe or band north of east side of Suisun Valley, towards Vaca's rancho (living north of the Pulpones) and extending thence easterly into Sacramento Valley. — Taylor, Calif. Farmer, XIII, March 30, 1860.

"The Pulpenes [~~prob. error for Pulpones, which see~~] lived on the eastern side of Suisun Valley." — Bancroft (after Taylor) in Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 452, 1874.

Same spelling, Ibid, p. 450.

See also Pulpones

Wintoon

Pulpones — Pooewin

"On the eastern side of the [Suisun] valley, towards the bay, lived the Pulpones".--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, XIII, No. 7, March 30, 1860.
Bancroft (apparently after Taylor), Native Races, I, 363, 1874.

"Farm of Pulpones".—Dr. Marsh in letter dated Nov. 25, 1842, in Bancroft, Hist. Calif., IV, 348, 1886.

See also Pulpenes
~~See Bolbones? Bulbones?~~ Confusion

Pulpunes — Mewan

Pulpunes: In his diary of the Expedition of Arguello in 1821, Fr. Blas Ordaz writes, "Last night one of the boats arrived from the Mission of San Josef, which was in the Pulpunes."--Fr. Blas Ordaz, Diario de la Expedicion del Sr. Don. Luis Arguello, 1821. Arch. Sta. Barbara Mission, Vol. 4, p 164. 1806-1821.

Note: Under the terms Pulpunes or Bulbones (variously spelled) tribes of two very different stocks appear to be confused, namely, the Bulbones of the Mt. Diablo region south of the Strait of Karkenes, and the Pulpenes of the north side, east of Suisun.
Those on the north side must have been Poo'-e-win (Wintoon stock), while those on the south side were a Mewko tribe (Mewan stock) — CHM
CHM

Pulucnaquis

Pulucnaquis: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (5 Indians): Pulucnaquis 2 times; Pulocnaquis 1; Pulocnaquix 1; Pulocnakis 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pulocnaquis, Pulocnaquix, Pulocnakis, Ulutnaguis?

Pulupetoy

Pulupetoy: Rancheria mentioned once in Sonoma Mission Book of Baptisms.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

Pūlū´pūlūLabe (:Poo-loo'-poo-loo-'hlab-be) Wintun

Old village of "Southerly dialect", about 3 mi. N of Woodland and short distance S of Cache creek.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth. vol. 6, 294, Feb. 1908

Pumamip

Pumamip: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, no title or date.

Pumaquis

Pumaquis (Pusnaquis?): Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Pulocnaquis

Pumiabit

Pumiabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Paimabit

Pum-kau

Yokut

.Pum-kau: Subtribe on branch of Tule River.--Geo.W.Stewart, Yokut Inds. of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull,Vol.12, No.4, 388,map opp.388, 1927.

Kupa

Pumtumatūlniktcum

Shoshonean

pumtumatūlniktcum: Cupeño clan at Kupa. Sometimes nicknamed Palaut (place name) meaning "blacktooth".--W.D.Strong, Aboriginal Soc.in Southern Calif.,p.186,May 1929.

Pumunga

Pumunga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Pomunga.

Pumunga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820. See Pimubit

Pumuse

Pumuse: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians, 1797). Spellings Pumuse, Pomuse --Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Pumusi: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions(148 Indians at San Luis Rey and 2 at Pala). Spellings: Pumusi 143 times; Pumuxhie 2; Pomucci 1; Pumus 1.-- MS, no title or date.

Punashli = Bannoks Shoshonean

On Wilkes map of The Oregon Territory, 1841, the words "Punashli or Boonacks" occur in large type on the Snake Plains, in what is now western Idaho.

See also Banok, Bannock, Punashly, Punashlies

Punashlies Shoshonean

'Tribe' mentioned by Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. I, 443, 1860 (name only).

On his map in same volume the name is spelled Punashly.

See Punashli, Punashly, Bannok

Punashly or Panacks Shoshonean

[Bannok] tribe located on sage plains of Snake River, south-central Idaho, on Domenech's map.—Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N.Amer., Vol. I, 1860.

In list of tribes the name is written Punashlies.—Ibid, p. 443.

See Bannok
See also Punashli, Punashlies, Panacks

Punibiabit

Punibiabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Puninga

Puninga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Puninga, Punivit.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Pung'-kă-lă'-che

Tubotelobela

Pung'-kă-lă-che: Tribe on Deer Creek.--Geo.W. Stewart, Yokut Inds. of Kaweah Region, Sierra Club Bull., Vol.12, No.4, 388, map opp. 388, 1927.

Pung'-kă-lă'-che: Merriam Mss. 1932.

Pung-kah-lah-che: Mention of tribe as represented at Tule River Indian Reservation--Porterville, Calif. Recorder. March 18, 1933.

See also Bankalachi & Pung'-kă-lă-che

Punivit

Punivit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Puninga, Punivit.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Punivit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

Punizumne

Punizumne: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San José, MS, 1797-1859.

See Junisumne

Punjuni See Poo-soo-ne

Midoo

Powell (after Dana and Gallatin) in Powers, Tribes of Calif. 587, 599-600, 1877. Vocab.
Probably a misspelling of Pusune = Poo-soo-ne, resulting from error in copying handwriting.

See Poosoo'ne

Punnacks Shoshonean

Punnacks. -- John Wilson in a letter dated Fort Bridger, Aug.22, 1849, speaks of the Utah and Sho-sho-nie tribes and a small band of Punnacks. -- ~~Mess. Pres.~~, H.R.31st Cong.,1st Sess.,Ex. Doc. no.17, p. 184, 1850.

See Bannok

See also Bannock, Banok, Ban-ack, Bannak, Banax.

Punuluma

Rancheria mentioned

Punuluma: Spellings: in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians) Puxuluma 5 times; Punuluma 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839,MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxuluma

Pupilá

Pupilá: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, no title or date.

Pupuxitaca

Pupuxitaca: Rancheria of the Pagsim mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1798).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Púraitámbit

Púraitámbit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission(48 Indians). Spellings:Púraitámbit 9 times; Puraytambit 2; Puramtambit 1; Puraitanbit 1; Puraitambibit 1; Puritaimbit 7; Apuritaimbit 19.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Tribe

Name Puraitambit

Standard form Puraitambit

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Tribe

Name Purisima

Standard form Apusquele (La Purisima Concepcion)

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source H. H. Bancroft, History of California, I, p. 656, 1884, footnote.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in the mission books of San Diego, California.

Tribe

Name Purisima Concepcion

Standard form Apusquele

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p. 3-4, 1878.

Identification and remarks Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.

Purisima Concepcion Chumashan

Purisima Concepcion: Spanish name for rancheria Aujay. Records in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (47 Indians): Aujai 22 times; Aujay 14; Aujay or Pur.Con. 1; Haujay or Purisima Concepcion 1.-- Mision San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, 1783-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Not to be confused with use of 'Purisima' for Indians about La Purisima Mission.]

See also Aujay, Aujai, Ah-haí, Ojai, Haujay

~~Kammoi~~ Chumashan ~~Yuman~~

Purisima Concepcion (or Apusquele)

Purisima Concepcion (or Apusquele): Rancheria mentioned in list of marriages of Indians subject to San Diego Mission.--Libros de Mision de San Diego, Extractos por Tomas Savage, Bancroft Library, p 3-4, 1878.

See also Apusquele

"Purísima, or Apuoquele"

?

Rancheria in mission books of San Diego, Calif., ~~in 1798~~ --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 656, 1884.

Purísima: "Dialects of this family [Chumashan] were spoken at the Missions of ... Purísima, and San Luis Obispo."-- Powell. Linguistic families, p.67, 1891.

See Apuoquele

Purismeño

Chumashan

Purismeño.-- Name used by John P. Harrington for Chumash Indians in vicinity of La Purisima Mission.-- Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 66, no.17, p. 118, May, 1917; also Rept. Sec'y Smithsonian Inst., p. 53, Dec. 1917

Purisimeño:-- F.W. Hodge (after Harrington) in 37th Annual Report Bureau Amer. Ethnology (1915-16), p.16, 1923.

See also Amuu, Purisimeño

Pururs

Pururs: Rancheria mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Purutca Olhonean

Purutca: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Pructaca.

Purutea Olhonean

Purutea. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Purutea Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; 'Bancroft, Native Races, I, '453, 1874. Typographical error for Purutca.

Pusaló

Pusaló: Rancheria mentioned 3 times in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, no title or date.

Puscuy

Puscuy: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Putcuy: Spelling in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Puscuy: Rancheria and tribe north of the Omiomi, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings: Puscuy, Pusguy, Poscuy, "Canui alias Puscuy".--Mision de San Francisco, Libro segundo de Bautismos, MS, 1811-1870.

Puscui, Poscuy, Puscuy: Spellings in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS [1822].

See also Poshuye

Pusguy

Pusguy: Rancheria and tribe mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, Mc, 1776-1810.

See Puscuy..

Pushune

Midoo

Pushuné. -- Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population Nov. 1846, 83 (43 males & 40 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif., 1846-49, MS, Bancroft Library.

Pushune. -- Bancroft [after Sutter 1847], Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

See Poosoone

Achomawe

Pú-shush See Pú-i-su Pit Rivers

Powers, Tribes of Calif. 230, 1877. Winton name for Pit Rivers

See Pú-i-su

Pushuyi Yuman

Pushuyi: Luiseno name for San Diego.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907.

Pusscui

Pusscui: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxcui, Puxtuye, Poshuye, Posuye, Posuge, Poxyue

Pus´-se-roor´-re Karok

Village SE side Klamath River 5 miles below Dillon Creek.

Told me by Karok. - Gram

Pas-see-roo.-- G. W. Taggart (Indian interpreter) in a letter to Walter Van Dyke, dated Orleans Bar, Dec. 3, 1856, gives Pas-see-roo as the 14th of 19 Indian villages on Klamath River between Bluff Creek and Indian Creek.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 23, 1860.

See also Pas-see-roo, Pasara

Pú-su or Pu-isu

Achomawe

Wintoon name (meaning 'Eastern people') for Pit River Indians.
- Lalechit, Indian Languages, Mag. Am. Hist., 1, 164, 1877.

Putaba

Putaba : Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision deSan Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Potába

Putcuy

Putcuy: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian).- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Cf. Puscuy San Francº records.

See Puscuy

Putlauat

Kam-me-i ?

Putlauat: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Pellagua

Putos Poo'-e-win Wintoon

Tribe of Indians which lived upon the banks of Putos Creek, Solano Co, Calif. and which were known to the Spaniards as the Putos Indians.--Lt. H. L. Abbot, Pacific R.R.Repts. VIa, 57. 1857.

Spanish name for Patwin Indians on lower Putah Creek. S. Powers, Overland Monthly, vol. 13, 543, Dec. 1874; also Powers, Tribes of California, 219, 1877.

Putto: Tribe mentioned in the Solano Mission Records.--Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma Co., p. 52, Los Angeles, 1911.

Puttuss: Tribe mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810. See Pucha

See also Pucha, Putù, Puttuss,

Putoyanthre

Putoyanthre: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1823, 1825).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Puttato

(for rancheria

Puttato, Putto, Putta, Puttas, Putoy, Puttoy: Spellings used interchangeably in books of Sonoma Mission. Spellings in Sonoma Mission Register (44 Indians): Puttato 16 times; Putto 20; Putta 5; Puttas 2; Putoy 1. Spellings in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission: Puttoy 9 times; Putoy 2.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837.

"Putto or Putato (Pulto or Pultato or Pultoy --Putah Creek?)": Tribe tributary to Mission at Sonoma.--Bancroft Hist. Calif. II, 506, ftnote, 1885.

Putta: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Over

See also Puttato, Putto, Puttas, Putoy, Putato

Put-ta-wott Co-will

Soo-lah-te-luk

Tribe near mouths of Eel & Mad Rivers and on Humboldt Bay. — Bledsoe, Indian Wars, 146, 1885. Taken from G. W. Taggart, Humboldt Times, Nov. 11, 1854, where spelling is Pot-ta-watt Co-will.

See Pat'-a-wat and Ko-wilth, Pot-ta-wott, Conill, Cowill.

Pot-ta-watt Co-will

Puttá: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (4 Indians).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Puttina

Puttina, Putzina, Putina: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (4 Indians).--- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Putzina, Putina

Juaneño

Putuidem or Niguiti

Old rancheria near Mission San Juan Capistrano. - Boscana, Chinigchinich, in Robinson's Life in Calif., ,1846.

Putuide: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846. See Puituide.

See also Puituide, Pituidegna, Pituide,

Puturuchi

Puturuchi: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1826) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Probably same as Xuturuchi in same record.]

See also Xuturuchi

Pur'-vit-tem

Pur'-vit-tem: Extinct 'tribe' and rancheria between Little Bear and Big Bear Lakes, north of San Bernardino Peak, Calif. There was only one survivor (and he a half blood) in 1932.

Told me by a Yo-hah'-ve-tum at San Miguel Reservation, Oct. 1932
CHM

See also Puviatum, Pervetum.

·Pŭt-woo'-hŭ or ·Poot-wŭ'-hŭ Mewiwah Mewan

Mewiwah rancheria at head of Bear Creek (or Little Bear Creek) in Mariposa hills. Told me by Chief, Capt. Kelly, and Colonel George.-CHM.

Puu

Puu: Rancheria or tribe mentioned repeatedly in books of Sonoma Mission. Written in Book of Baptisms, Sonoma Mission, Rancheria Puu 17 times; Nacion Puu 1.-- Libros de Mision, San Francisco Solano, Original MSS, Bancroft Library, 1824-1837

Puxuluma

Ranchería mentioned

Puxuluma : Spellings in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (6 Indians) Puxuluma 5 times; Punuluma 1.--Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818 - 1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Punuluma

Puviatum Serrano Shoshonean

Puviatum: Local Serrano group at Yuhaviat.--R. F. Benedict, Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture, Am. Anthrop., Vol. 26, No. 3, 369, Sept., 1924.

See also Puví-vit-tem.

Puuvit

Puuvit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Pubùbit.

Puvivit

Puvivit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Pubùbit .

Puvuvit

Puvuvit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Puvuvit 4 times; Pivivit 1; Pivitz 1; Peviva 1.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Püviatum Serrano Shoshonean

Püviatum: Serrano group at Yuhaviat, The Pines, on Santa Ana River.--R.F.Benedict, Brief Sketch Serrano Culture Am.Anthrop.,Vol.26,No.3, 369, Sept.1924.

See also Pervetum, Pur-vittum

Puyalamo

Puyalamo: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (60 Indians at San Luis Rey; 12 at Pala). Spellings: Puyalamo 60 times; Puyulamo 12.--MS, no title or date.

Puycone

Olhonean

Puycone. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 331, 1910

Puycone

Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See also Puyesones, Puichon, Pochones

Puyubit

Puyubit: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission (3 Indians). Spellings Puyubit, Puuvit.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

See Pubùbit

Pūyū'kū (=Poo-yoo'-koo) Mewan

Old Mewan village given by Barrett as located 1 mile So of Ignacio or else near Pacheco. - Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 309, 1908.
This was a Hoo'-koo-e'-ko village. - CHM

Puyulamo

Puyulamo: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions, MS, no title or date, See Puyalamo.

Puxcui

Puxcui: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Pusscui, Poshuye, Posuye, Posuge, Poxyue, Puxtuye

Puxtuye

Puxtuye: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (12 Indians): Puxcui 7 times; "Puxcui or Pusscui" 1; Puxtuye 1; Poshuye 1; Posuye 1; Posuge 1; Poxyue 1.-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Cpoy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Puxcui, Pusscui, ~~Puxtuye~~, Poshuye, Posuye, Posuge

Pwe-a-muck Wintoon

Pwe-a-muck: Name of rancheria "higher up on Stony Creek, near the foot of the high mountains".-- History of Tehama Co. 48, San Francisco, 1880. Elliott & Moore, Pubrs.

Pu-i-mok, Poo-e-moc, Poo-i-mok, ~~Nu-i-moc~~

Pwe'-in Wintoon

Pwe'-in: Ko'-roo name for tribe east and north of Marysville Buttes. -- Pwe'-in means 'east people'.--

Pwé-i-sil Wintoon

·Pwé-i-sil (from Pwé='east', sil='tribe'): Choo-hel'-mem sel name for Ko'-roo, a Sacramento River tribe, commonly called Pat'win. Told me by members of Choo-hel'-mem sel tribe.--

Pyä'äge̦L Hoopaw Athapaskan

Pyä'äge̦L: Polikla name for Hoopaw town.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188, and Map 2, No. 41, May 13, 1920.

Pyanches [Misprint for Pyanches?] Northern Piute ? Shoshonean

Pyanches: Given in report of Maj. Savage's expedition against the Yosemite Indians as tribe on east side of Sierra, a portion of whom were allied with the Chow-chillas against the whites.--Daily Alta California, April 23, 1851.

Py-edes Shoshonean

Py-edes, a division of the Ute. -Garland Hurt, in Simpson, Shortest Route to Calif. 44, 1869. "The Py-edes live adjoining the Pah-vants, down to the Santa Clara, and are represented as the most timid and dejected of all the Utah bands. . . .The Mountain Meadow massacre is ascribed by the Mormons to them; but"&c. -Hurt, in Simpson (Shortest Route to Calif), 45, 1869.

Pyedes. -Bancroft (after Simpson, 1869), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. Py Edes. --Ibid, p.468.

Py-eeds. Branch of the Ute. -Simpson, Rept. Expl. across Gt. Basin of Utah, in 1859, 35, 1876.

See also Pi-eeds

Pyedes

Pyedes.- Gatschet: Zwolf Sprachen, 80, 1876.

See also Pa-Utes.

Pyentes [=Pyeutes] Shoshonean

Pyentes: Joel Palmer in his Journal July 25, 1845 says that the wives of trappers who had about 25 lodges near Fort Bridger were "mostly of the Pyentes and Snake Indians.--Joel Palmer, Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains p. 35, 1847; reprinted by R.G.Thwaites, p.74, 1907. [The n in Pyentes is assumed to be a u upside down]

Pyramid Lake Pah-Utes Shoshonean

Pyramid Lake Pah-Utes: Mentioned by F. Dodge, Indian Agent, in letter to Hon. A. B. Greenwood, dated Carson Valley, August 9, 1860.-- MS, Old Files Division, War Dept., No. 26 U 1860.

"Pyramid Lake Indians (Pah-Utes)": Mentioned by Capt. Geo. F. Price in letter dated May 18, 1862.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol.50, Pt.1, p. 1080, 1897.

Pytoguis Olhonean

Katlendarucas rancheria on Pajaro river, or between it and Salinas river, Calif. (1774-1782) --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No. 9, April 20, 1860.

Pytogius. —Bancroft, Native Races, I, 455, 1874.

Py-ute

Py-Utes} ~~See Piute~~ (gen.) (Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 779, 1856. also Piute

Form used by Dr. Garland Hurt in 1856 — Indians of Utah, Appendix O of Simpson's Rept. Expl. Great Basin of Utah, 460, 1876. Dr. Hurt gives their range as "the country along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mts." — now eastern California and extreme western Nevada — and discriminates between them (the 'Py-Utes') and the 'Pah-Utahs' of Utah. See also Simpson, Ibid 37-38, who state that the Py-utes are "frequently confounded with the Pah-Utes, with which they show only a distant affinity". The Py-utes (or Piutes) live in extreme eastern California and western Nevada; the Pah-utes in central Nevada between the Pe-er-re-ah and Coafers Ranges (east of Reese River valley). — Ibid 38. See also Ibid 80. See also Simpson's earlier publication, Shortest Route to Calif., 48-49, 1869 [~~but~~ name spelt Py-utes & Pah-utes].

Py-utes. — Spelling by Wm Wright in Hist. of the Big Bonanza, Nevada, 59, 1876. (Also usual spelling in Piute.)

[over

Py-utes NW Shoshonean

Py-utes. "The Py-utes, according to Maj. Dodge, their Indian agent in 1859, numbered at that date between 6000 and 7000 souls. They inhabit Western Utah [=W Nevada], ~~fr~~ from Oregon to New Mexico; their locations being generally in the vicinity of the principal rivers and lakes of the Great Basin, viz., Humboldt, Carson, Walker, Truckee, Owen's, Pyramid, and Mono". — Simpson, Shortest Route to Calif. 48, 1869. Simpson adds, doubtless on the authority of Dr. Garland Hurt: "This tribe [Py-utes] is frequently confounded with the Pah-utes, with which they show only a distant affinity". — Ibid, p. 49.

Pyutes (or Pi Utes)

Inhabit western Utah in vicinity of Principal rivers and lakes of the Great Basin.--Bancroft (after Simpson, 1869), Native Races, I, 466, 1874.

Pyutt NW Shoshonean

Pyutt Indians.--Walker River, near California-Nevada boundary.--Hutchings Calif. Mag. II, ~~534~~, 1858.
534-535, 557. June 1858.

See Piute

Q

Qawiqōtcem Shoshonean

Qawiqōtcem: Boas for Aqua Caliente = Kawikochem, Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects, 151, 1907

Qawiqōtcem (Kwahwe'kwōtshem?) Luiseno
Agua Caliente (Warner Valley) name for Luiseño, as written by Boas. - Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci. 44 (for 1895), 261, 1896.
Kroeber transliterates it Kawikochem. - Shoshonean dialects of Calif. 151, 1907.

Qa'-a-mo' te'-ne Athapaskan

Qa'-a-mo' te'-ne: "The Smith River Indians call themselves Qa'-a-mo' te'-ne, and were in two villages. The first, on one of the forks, was called Q'o'-sa ɬûnnĕ by the Tutu, and Qwa^{n}'-s'a-a'-tûn by the Naltûnne ɬûnnĕ. The second, at the mouth of Smith River, was called Qo-on'-qwût ɬûnnĕ by the Tutu, and Qû-wûn'-kqwût by the Naltûnne ɬûnnĕ."--
J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol.3,No.10, p.236, Sept. 1890.

See also Smith River Indians , Khaamotene

Qasleq Chumashan

Qasleq: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Guaslaique

Qä'xteL [Kä'hte=l] Hoopaw Athapaskan

Qä'xteL: Polikla name for Hoopaw town called by the whites 'Captain John's rancheria'.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 and Map 2, No. 39, May 31, 1920.

Qenek Po-lik-lah

Yurok village on S bank Klamath River. "Down-stream" at Qenek is nearly west.--Kroeber, Languages of the Coast of Calif.N of San Francisco, Univ.Calif.Publ.Am.Arch.Ethn., IX,No3,p.424, Apr.29, 1911.

qè'nek.--Kroeber qives qè'nek-ic [=at Qenek] in his text of Yurok language.--Ibid 424.

See Kā-nek
See also qè'nek, Kay-neck, Kenek, Kanuck

Qe'nek [= Kĕ-nek] Poliklan

Qe'nek, Qenek: Polikla name for their village on south bank Klamath at mouth of Tuley Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 252 & maps opposite pp. 226, 246, May 31, 1920.

See Kā'-nek

Qinapuy,ch Chumashan
e?

Qinapuy,ch: Former rancheria on Santa Barbara Channel on Ventura River at mouth. This rancheria was a little farther along on the bluffs than Mĭs-ta-paĭ-wa rancheria or slaughter house. Spanish spelling given by educated half-breed to H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. (Henshaw's spellings, Kin-a-pui-ke, Ki-na-pu-ĕ). --H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Kinapuke, Kin-a-pui-ke, Ki-na-pu-ĕ

Esselen?
Ennesen?

Qixsalten

Qixsalten: Rancheria "above the rancho". -- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878. [Spelled also Guixjaltan in same record.]

See also Guixjaltan

Qo-on'-qwût ɥûn' nĕ Huss Athapaskan

Qo-on'-qwût ɥûn' nĕ: Athapaskan village at the mouth of Smith River, "called Qo-on'-qwût ɥûn' nĕ by the Tutu, and Qû-wûn'-kqwût by the Naltûnne ɥûnnĕ."--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore, Vol. 3,No.10,p.236,Sept.1890.

See Hah-wun-kwut
See also Qû-wûn'-kqwût, Khoonkhwuttunne

Qo'-o-tep [= Ko'-o-tep] Poliklan

Qo'-o-tep, Qo' otep, Qootep: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath River about 1/2 mile below Pek-wan Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 242 & maps opposite pp. 226, 238, May 31,1920.

See Ko"-tep'

Qosalektawi Achomawan

(Modesse name for band in Alturus region)

Qosalektawi: Spelling for Ko'-se al-lik'-tah.--Jaime De Angulo, Two Parallel Modes of Conjugation in the Pit River Language, Am. Anthropologist, Vol. 28, No. 1, 273, Jan.-March, 1926.

See Ko'-se al-lik'-tah.

Q'o'-sa ɬûn' nĕ Huss Athapaskan

Q'o'-sa ɬûn' nĕ: Athapaskan village on one of the forks of Smith River "was called Q'o'-sa ɬûn' nĕ by the Tutu, and Qwa^{n}'-s'a-a'-tûn by the Naltûnne ɬûnnĕ."--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol.3,No.10,p.236, Sept. 1890.

See also Qwa^{n}'-s'a-a'-tûn, Khosatunne

Quaa

Quaa: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos,Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Guaa

Quaipet

Quaipet: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians). Spellings: Guaspet twice; Quaipet once.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

See also Guaspet

Qualaguasac Chumashan

Qualaguasac: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Calahuasá

Quamip Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Quamip: Rancheria mentioned (1797) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Cuami

Quanayael Kam-me-i Yuman

Quanayael or Quanayuel: Rancheria"near El Descanso" mentioned (1805) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Luiseño

Quanis Savit

Name given by Taylor for site of San Juan Capistrano. - Calif. Farmer, XIII, Feb. 22, 1860. Quoted by Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 149, 1907.

Quanis-Savit (or Sajirit)

Aboriginal names for site of San Juan Capistrano Mission, southern Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 304, 1884.

(Native name of site of San Juan Capistrano.-
Quanisavit.)-Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See also Sajirit, San Juan Capistrano, Quanisavit
Cuánisavit

Luiseño

Quanis-savit

Quanis-savit: Name of place where San Juan Capistrano Mission was founded, given on title pages of Books of Deaths and Marriages in Father Junipero Serra's writing, but in each case crossed out and the the word Sajivit substituted in different hand-writing.--Libro de Difuntos & Libro de Matrimonios, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MSS.

See also Cuinisavit

·Quanmu Chumash

Indian village formerly near Santa Barbara, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p 307, 1879. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

Spelled Omanmu by Yarrow, Rept. Wheeler Survey for 1876, Append. H. p 319, 1876.

·Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, ft. note 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.) Quanmu (or Quanmugua).

Quanmu, Gua, Quanmugua. -- Voyage of Cabrillo, B. Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla, I, 181, 1857. [The 2 spellings are from different copies of the same MS, one in Archivo General de Indios de Seville, the other in Coleccion de Muñoz, tome xxxvi].

Quanmu, Gua. -- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863 (after B. Smith, 1857).

See also Omanmu, Quanmugua, Quannuegua

·Quanmugua (or Gua) Chumashan

Indian village formerly ~~near Santa Barbara~~ between San Buenaventura and Pt Conception, Calif., discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. --Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884.

See also Gua, Quanmu, Quannuegua

New-oo-ah

Quabajay (Pl. Quabajais) See Cuabajay So. Piute

Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 300-304, 435, 1900.

Also, name on Font's Map of 1777 (frontispiece to Coues Ed. of Garces Diary, 1900), where it is placed on Santa Barbara plain.

Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in History of Calif., I, 263, 1884.

See also Cuabajais, Cuabajay

Quanmugua Chumashan

Quanmugua. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542. In the Muñoz MS. this name is given, but in the Cabrillo narration (Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857) the name is divided, probably erroneously, and stands for two towns, Quanmu and Gua.

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Pt. 2, p. 333, 1910

See also Quannuegua, "Quanmu, Gua"

· Quapa

Tongvan

Quapa. A former Gabrieleño village in Encino or San Fernando valley, Los Angeles co., Cal.—Padre Santa María (1796) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 553, 1884.

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Quapalp

Quapalp, Quapallp: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cuapamp

Quatequail

(1802)

Quatequail: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Qua-vitch Luiseno

Qua-vitch.-- Place name and probably rancheria in San Diego Co. Means 'One who takes care of the Water.'-- San Diego Union, Dec. 18, 1873.

See also Gapich, Ypeechas, Yah-peet-cha, Ya Peche,

Quaxacuan

Quaxacuan: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cuscar.

Quaypéms

Village on lower Sacramento River, visited by Fray Narciso Duran in May 1817. — Diary of Fray Narciso Duran: Expd. on Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers, 1817: Pubs. Acad. Pacif. Coast Hist. Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 343, 345, Dec. 1911.

See Guaypéms

·Qu-chow-we Yokut

Tribe (in vicinity of Kaweah River) Calif., in 1851.—
W.M. ~~Johnston~~ Ryer, Sen.Ex.Doc.61, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., p.23, 1852.

See Kā-chi-e

Quchuxa

Quchuxa: Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (7 Indians): Huococha 1; Guococha 1; Guocucha 1; Guchuxa 1; Quchuxa 1; Jococha 1; Uococha 1;-- Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Following rancherias ending in "cocha" are given in same Book of Baptisms: Cochi, Mottococha, Ottacatsha Olocotcha, Colococha, Palencocha, Sotomcochi.]

Quecchaa

Quecchaa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Cuecchao.

? Ennesen
? Esselen

Quechál

Quechál: Rancheria mentioned once in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Quetchaal

Quecham

Yuman

Quecham: Spelling in Oakland, Calif. Tribune - March 18, 1934.

See Kuchan, Koutchan, Couchan, Cuchan & others. S

State Indians Hold Meeting

RIVERSIDE, Cal., March 17.—(U.P.)—Grappling to formulate a constitution, for a self-government of Indian tribes in California, arrived here today for a two-day meeting at Sherman Institute.

The convention follows similar ones in Gallup, N. M., and Phoenix, Ariz.

The tribes expect autonomy under the Wheeler-Howard bill now before Congress, which would accord self-government to all Indians of the Southwest.

The Quechan, or Yuma Indians, already have perfected their governmental structure, and delegates from the tribe will attend in an advisory capacity.

W. W. Jolly, and M. K. Hinns, from the Fort Yuma agency, will attend the meet.

See also Quechan.

Quecham

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H. B. Jolley and M. E. Himms, from the Fort Yuma agency, will attend sessions.

See also Quechan.

Quechan

Yuman

Quechan: Spelling given in Winterhaven News, Calif.
March 2, 1935

"A full-blooded Quechan Indian was installed at the agency [Colorado River Agency at Parker] under a new title of contact man".

See also: Quecham, Kwechan

Luiseño

Queech

Queech: Rancheria mentioned in Books of San Juan Capistrano Mission(10 Indians). Spellings:Queech 4 times; Quech; Guéch, Gueche 3; Guechec.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See Kechnga

See also Kechi, Ketchis, Gaitchim, Kechnga, Quètnga

Quelec

Quelec (writing not clear, may be Qualec): Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Quelechpe

Quelechpe: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See Sgelètspe.

Quellme

Quellme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Equèllme

Quelqueme

Chumashan

Quelqueme. A Chumashan village w. of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buenaventura), Ventura co., Cal., in 1542. **Quelqueme.**—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 181, 1857. **Quelquimi.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 17, 1863.

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See also Quelquimi, Omlqueme

·Quelqueme Chumashan

Indian village formerly near Santa Barbara, Calif.
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542.- Archaeology Wheeler Survey
p 307, 1879.

Spelled Omlqueme by Yarrow, Rpet. Wheeler Survey for 1876,
Append .H. p319, 1876.

·Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)

(1542)
Quelqueme.-- Cabrillo's Narrative, in Smith, Colecion Documentos, Fla., I, 181, 1857.

Quelquimi.--A.S.Taylor (after Smith, 1857), Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.

See also Quelquimi, Omlqueme

·Quelquimi Chumashan

Rancheria formerly near Santa Barbara, Calif. Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April ~~19~~ 17, 1863.

See Quelqueme, Omlqueme

Quelscata

Quelscata: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pianrt, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Quemada Chumashan

Quemada: Spanish name for rancheria Suchi mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866.

See Sisuchi.

Quemada Chumashan

Quemada: Spanish name for rancheria Achi mentioned in mission records of La Purisima Mission.

See Achi

Quemelentus Olhonean

Quemelentus. A former Costanoan village on San Francisco bay, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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·Quemelentus Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·453, 1874.

See also Guemelentus, Guemelenta, Gemelentus

·Quemexa See Comeya Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge (from F. map) in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, foot note, 1900.

·Located a little north-east of San Diego Mission on Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in History of Calif., I, 263, 1884.

See Comeya, Comoya, Komoya
See also Quemeyab

·Quemeya See ·Comeya Yuman

Yuma name for Comeya (Garces). The name Quemeya appears just east of San Diego on Font's map of 1777 (reproduced by Coues in Garces Diary, 1900), and repeatedly in Garces Diary (1775).-Garces Diary, Coues Ed., 166-167& footnote; 176, 257, 444, 450, 1900. It is used also by Cortez (1799) quoted by Whipple, Pacific RR. Repts. III, pt. 3, p125, 1856. See also Gatchet, Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p415, 1879.

Garces spelled the name Comeya (which see) as well as Quemeya (Ibid). Gatschet says that Quemeya is a Spanish name ~~for the tribe~~ (Ibid) but Garces more than a hundred years earlier states that it is the Yuma name for the tribe.
(Whipple in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 103, 1852.)

See Kamya', Komoya [over

·Quemeya or ·Como-yéi Yuman

"The village at this place [San Felipe, 26 miles from Santa Isabel] contains probably fifty Indians, part of whom are Diegeenos, and acknowledge the authority of Tomaso; the rest belong to the tribe of the desert called Como-yéi, or Quemeya, speaking a different language, and totally ignorant of Spanish."--Whipple, Expd. from San Diego to the Colorado in 1849, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. 19, p.5, 1851.

See Comeya, Comoyah, Kamyá

Quemeyá

"The Quemeyá, who likewise border on that port [San Diego], and on the nations of said outlet [channel of Santa Barbara]."—Quoted from Cortez (1799) by Whipple, Ewbank, and Turner, Pacific R.R.Repts.,Vol.IIId [Pt.3], p.125, 1856. A footnote to this reference reads: "At present written Comoyá or Comoyeí. The tribe is scattered from San Felipe across the desert, to the mouth of Rio Gila."

Quemeyá.—Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra), Native Races, III, 685, 1875.

·Quemeyab See ·Comeya Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 166, foot note, 1900.

Quemeyabs.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 274, 1884 (name only).

See Kamya (Yuma name for Komoya = Comoya), Quemeya, Quemexa.

Queneputecnon Chumashan

Queneputecnon; Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

See Canaputeonón.

Quenemsia

Quenemsia: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (185 Indians). Spellings: Quenemsia, Quenensia, Jenensia, Jenemsia.--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Quénencia, Quenencia, Quenen, Quen, Quenana, Quena: Spellings in San José Mission Register.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Brannan Tol. Map 1824

Queniyame Mewko Mewan

Queniyame: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian)-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

Quepexäu

Quepexäu or Kepexäu: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, also in Book of Deaths, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Kepexäu

Queptagua Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Queptagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.
See Capetagua

Queptahua Yuman

Queptahua. A former Diegueño village near the headwaters of San Diego r., San Diego co., Cal.—Sanchez (1821) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., II, 442, 1885.

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Rancheria ~~located~~ in a valley branching from the Cañada del Arrastradero, which was about 6 leagues NE of San Diego Mission.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 442, 1885 (ft. note).

See also Capetagua, Captaqua, Capteguau, Jatajuan,

Queptahua Kam-me-i Yuman

Queptahua: Former rancheria between present El Cajon and Santa Maria valleys, in a valley branching from Cañada del Arrastradero [probably present San Vicente Creek].--J.A. Sanchez, Diario de la caminata que hizo el Prefecto Payeras de San Diego a San Gabriel, MS, 1821.

Queptahua.-- Bancroft (after Sanchez) Hist. Calif., II, 442, 1885.

Queptagua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822. See Capetagua.

See also Capetagua, Captaqua, Capteguau, Jatajuan

Quesinille Luiseño

Quesinille. A former Luiseño village near Las Flores, San Diego co., Cal.—Grijalva (1795) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 563, 1884.

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Quesoy Ennesen

Quesoy: Rancheria "N of rancheria of Ajole" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Quitzpoy

See also Quitzpoy

Quesquelt Ennesen

Quesquelt: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Quet Olhonean

Quet. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Quet

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif. -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Quet: "Place on the other shore" mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Quetaynen Ennesen ?

Quetaynen: Rancheria "on opposite side of the canyon" mentioned three times in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Quetaynen 3 times; Quetaoyno 1.-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A.Pinart Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Quetaoyno

?Ennesen
?Esselen

Quetchaal

[of Monterey Co.]

Quetchaal: Rancheria on coast, 'in Lamaca' mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: "Quetchaal on the coast"; "Quetcháal on seashore"; "Quetchaal in Lamaca"; "Cháal, Coast" 5 times; "Caal Coast" 7 times; "Chal, Coast" 1; Chál.-- Mision San Antonio, Libro de Bautismos, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
[Note: Lamaca is also given as rancheria on coast, in same record.]

Quechál: Rancheria mentioned ince in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See also Chaal, Chal, Caal, Chol, Quechal

Luiseño

Quètnga

Quètnga: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.
See Kechnga

Quetspoy Ennesen

Quetspoy: Rancheria "N of rancheria Ajole" mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Quitzpoy

See also Quitzpoy

Quezpoy Ennesen

Quezpoy: Rancheria "N of rancheria Ajole" mentioned twice in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Quitzpoy

See also Quitzpoy

Qugua

Qugua: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Cucuas.

Quguas

Koo'-pah

Yuskinean

Quguas. A native village, probably Shoshonean, formerly situated not far from the headwaters of San Luis Rey r., San Diego co., Cal.—Grijalva (1795) cited by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 563, 1884.

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See Khaguach

Ouguina

Ouguina: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820..

See Cuguina

Quiamne

Quiamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Quiuamne

Quichapa

Quichapa: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Huitchapa.

Quichas

Quichas: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1719-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Quitchas

See also Quitchas

Quichechs

Quichechs: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Quichechs, Lquichecxe.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Quicima See Quiguima Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

Quicocheca

Quicocheca: Spelling in San José Mission Register (1 Indian).-- Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneously labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

~~[Note: Quicochi Muq. also occurs once in same register.]~~

Quicoma

Quicoma: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Quiguil

Ramesen?

Quiguil: Rancheria or band N of San Antonio Mission, its territory extending from coast to within a mile of Mission.-- Mision San Antonio, Marriage Records, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library. 1878.

See Guiguil

See also Guiguil

Quiguithe

Quiguithe: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (2 Indians, 1812). Lohol is spoken of as a rancheria of this tribe.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.
[Quiguithe also occurs in Book of Deaths]

· Quigyuma Yuman

· **Quigyuma.** A Yuman tribe, which, with the Cajuenche, spoke a dialect close to that of the Yuma proper. In 1604–05 they occupied 6 rancherias on the Rio Colorado below the mouth of the Gila and above the Cocopa; in 1762 (Rudo Ensayo, Guiteras trans., 131, 1894) they dwelt in a fertile plain, 10 or 12 leagues in length, on the E. bank of the Colorado, and here they were found by Father Garcés in 1771 in a group of rancherias which he named Santa Rosa. By 1775, however, when Garcés revisited the tribe, which he designates as the "Quiquima or Jalliquamay," they had moved to the W. side of the river. Their first rancherias on the N. were in the vicinity of Ogden's landing, about lat. 32° 18′, where they met the Cajuenche. On the S. their territory bordered that of their kindred, but enemies, the Cocopa. The Rudo Ensayo (*ca.* 1762) mentions them as the most populous tribe on the river. Garcés (1775) estimated their number at 2,000, and described them as being a generous people, with abundant provisions; they were more cleanly than the Cajuenche or the Yuma, "and as the women do not paint so much, they appear middling white" (Diary, 1775, 181, 1900). It is possible that the Quigyuma were finally absorbed by the Cocopa or by some other Yuman tribe. Their rancherias, so far as recorded, were Presentacion, San Casimiro, San Felix de Valois, San Rudesindo, and Santa Rosa. (F. W. H.)

·**Halliquamayas.**—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, III, 110, 1890 (classed as the Comoyei). ·**Jallicuamai.**—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 59, 353, 1864. · **Jallicuamay.**—Garcés (1775–6) cited, ibid., 38. ·**Jallicumay.**—Escudero, Not. Estad. de Chihuahua, 228, 1834. · **Jalliquamai.**—Garcés (1775–6), Diary, 434, 1900. · **Jalliquamay.**—Ibid., 176 (or Quiquima). ·**Quicama.**—Alarcon (1540) in Ternaux-Compans, Voy., IX, 326, 1838 (evidently identical). · **Quicamopa.**—Sedelmair (1744) quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 684, 1882 (probably Pima name of same; *opa*= 'people'). · **Quicimas.**—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 304, 1759. · **Quicoma.**—Alarcon in Hakluyt, Voy., III, 514, 1810. · **Quigyamas.**—Browne quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 598, 1882. · **Quihuimas.**—Orozco y Berra, Geog., 59, 353, 1864. **Quimac.**—Sedelmair cited by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 368, 1889. · **Quinquimas.**—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, 308, 1759. · **Quiquimas.**—Kino (1701) cited, ibid., 301. ·**Quiquimo.**—Baudry des Lozières, Voy. Louisiane, map, 1802. **Quiquionas.**—Rudo Ensayo (*ca.* 1762), Guiteras trans., 131, 1894 (Quiquimas, p. 132). ·**Tallignamay.**—Forbes, Hist. Cal., 162, 1839. · **Talliguämais.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 444, 1860. ·**Talliguamayoue.**—Cortez (1799) in Pac. R. R. Rep., III, pt. 3, 18, 1856. · **Talliguamays.**—Ibid., 124. ·**Tlalliguamayas.**—Zarate-Salmeron (*ca.* 1629) cited by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 156, 1889. · **Tlalliquamallas.**—Zarate-Salmeron (*ca.* 1629) in Land of Sunshine, 106, Jan. 1900.

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· Quigyuma (or Quiquima) Yuman

Band or sub-tribe, probably Cocopa. -Hodge in Garces Diary Coues Ed. 175, foot note, 1900.

Quigyumas — Yuman

"On the Colorado bottoms were the Cocopahs, the southern gulf tribes of which Consag (1746) calls Bagiopas, Hebonumas, Quigyumas, Cuculutes, and the Alchedumas."--Alexander S. Taylor, in Browne's Resources of the Pacific Slope, Appendix, 54, 1869.

Quigyamas.--Bancroft (after the above, but erroneously attributed to Browne instead of Taylor), Nat. Races, I, 598, 1874.

Quig-Yumas.--"The Quig-Yumas or Cueganas, the Alchedones, and the Cuculotes on the western portions" of Colorado R. --Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 35, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.)

See Kwig-yuma, Quig-Yuma

Quihuame — Shoshonean Yokut?

Rancheria, "on the bank of a great river not crossed, which flows into the lakes of Buenavista, Tuohuala, and Gelecto," visited by Martinez on an expedition from San Luis Obispo to Tulare Valley in 1816.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 327 ft.note, 1885.
It was 7 leagues from the rancheria Lihuanhilame (Ibid).
The great river probably was the Kern.-- Chm.
Padre Cabot in 1818 mentioned Quiuamine as one of the rancherias in the Tulares region to which runaway Indians from the Missions fled (Ibid 331, ft.note).

Giamina?

See also Quiuamine, Giamina, Quiyamne, Quiuamne

Shoshonean?
Yuman?

·Quihuima See Quiguima

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

·Quihuimas (or ·Quiquimas).—Bancroft (after Orozco y Berra), Native Races, III, ·685, 1875.

Quiichi

Quiichi: Rancheria E of San Gabriel Mission in a plain surrounded by water on all sides. Mentioned in 1771 in Book of Baptisms, San Gabriel Mission. Spanish name, San Francisco.-- Mision de San Gabriel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1771-1820.

Quiichi (after San Gabriel Mission record).-- Libros de la Mision de San Gabriel, Copias y Estractos hechos por Thomas Savage por Bancroft Library, 1877.

See also Kechi? (Stoneman)

Luiseño

Quijaie

Quijaie: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission (13 Indians). Spellings: Quijaie 7 times; Quijaic; Quijaia, Cquijaie; Guijaye; Guiha; Guiagua.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See also Wiya

Quilisguis

Quilisguis: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (3 Indians, 1823, 1827). Spellings: Quilisguis, Quilisguilis, Quilicquilisthre.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Quimac See Quiguima Yuman

Spelling cited by Hodge in Garces Diary, Coues Ed. 176, footnote, 1900.

Quiman Chumashan

Quiman. A Chumashan village between Goleta and Pt Concepcion, Cal., in 1542.—Cabrillo, Narr. (1542), in Smith, Colec. Doc. Fla., 183, 1857.

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See also Iniman, Auiman

Quiman Chumash

Indian village formerly between Sta. Barbara and ~~near~~ Pt. Conception, Calif.
Discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Archaeology Wheeler Survey, p309, 1879. Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 17, 1863.
·Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 73, 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Pt. Conception.)
·Spelled Iniman by Yarrow, Wheeler Surv., App. H, 319, 1876.
·Spelled Auiman by Eisen (after Archae. Wheeler Surv.), Acct. of Inds. of Sta. Barb. Ids., 16, 1904.

See also Iniman, Auiman

Quimisac Chumashan

Quimisac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Quimisac 3 times; Quimissac 1.--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Quimishag: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission (10 Indians). --Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Bautismos, MSS, 1782- 1808; 1809-1873.

Quimishag: Rancheria tributary to Mission San Buenaventura, --From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, made for Bancroft Library, p. 28, 1877.

See also Quimishag,

Quina

Ennesen?

Quina. A former village, probably Salinan, connected with San Antonio mission, Monterey co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 27, 1860. 342

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See also Quinada

Quina or Quinada

Ennesen?

Rancheria formerly near San Antonio Mission, Calif.-Taylor Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII,No/10,April 27,1860.

Quinada or Quina Ennesen?

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.10, April 27, 1860.

Village near San Antonio Mission.

Quinado.--Bancroft (after Vallejo), Hist.Calif., II, 230 ft.note, 1885 (place name).

Quinau Ennesen?

Quinau, alias Sta. Clara: Spanish name for rancheria Guinau or Quinau in Cañada El Roble Caido about 4 leagues NNE of San Antonio Mission, mentioned in San Antonio Mission Books, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Guinau

Guinau

?

Quinenseat

Name of nation mentioned [but not located] to Sal and Dantí on their expedition about the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay in 1795.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 552(footnote), 1884.

Note.--Went from Monterey to perhaps modern Oakland, by way of Gilroy and Santa Clara.

Quinnaa

Quinnaa: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (3 Indians, 1814).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Quinquimas See Quiquimas
Venegas, Hist. Calif. 1, 308, 309, 1759.

"Quiquima (Quicoma)" Kwigyuma Yuman
"Quiquima (Quicoma) and Koxwan or Coana (koxhwa'n)": Tribes long extinct. Encountered by Alarcon on Colorado River below the Great Bendin 1540. Alarcon "traveled up the river by boat perhaps as far as Parker in 1540." --C. Daryll Forde, Ethnography of the Yuma Indians, Univ. Calif. Pubs. p. 98. Dec. 12, 1931. Identified by Hodge as same as Quigyuma (Hdbk. 2, 340, 1910).

Quiquimas — Yuman

Tribe found by Kino in 1698 on west side of mouth of Colorado River, + shown on his map of 1701. Spelled Quinquimas by Venegas, Hist. Calif. 1, 308, 309, 1759.

The Quiquimas (and visited and) are mentioned repeatedly by Garces in his Diary (1771-1774) as in the Lower Colorado River region (p. 354 Coues Ed, 1900). Hodge regards them as probably a division of the Cocopa (Garces Diary, 175 f text; also 176-178). Mentioned also by Mollhausen, Journey to the Pacific, II, 275, 1858.

Quiquimas or Quihuimas.—Bancroft (after Orozco & Berra), Native Races, III, 685, 1875.

Quiquimas: Name on Emanuel Bowen's Map of Mexico, California and New Mexico, in his Complete System of Geography, vol. 2, p. 599, 1747.

Quirogles — Olhonean

Quirogles. A former Costanoan village on or near San Francisco bay, Cal.
Quirogles.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.
Quirotes.—Humboldt, New Spain, I, 321, 1811.

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·Quirogles

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·453, 1874. Typographical error for Quirogtes

~~·Quiróles.—Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt), Ibid, ·453.~~

Quirògtes: "Family" of which rancheria Mitliné was located on road between Mission Dolores and Lake Merced, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings: Quirògtes, Quirostes.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

See Quirotes

·Quirotes — Olhonean

Extinct tribe formerly on San Francisco Bay, Calif. - Humboldt, Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp., I, 321, 1811. Ibid, Eng. trans. (New Spain), II (3d ed.), 298, 1822; ·Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·454, 1874. (by Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 454, 1844; and

Quoted in Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 204, 1816; also by Bancroft, Native Races, I, ·363, 1874.

Quirotes.— Mentioned in Edouard Auger: Voyage en Californie, 162, 1854. Written ·Quirote by Bancroft in Native Races, III, ·567, 1875 (classification).

·Quiróles.—Bancroft (after Mühlenpfordt), Ibid, Vol. I, p. ·453, 1874.

See also Quirogles, Quirògtes, Quirostes

[over

Quirotes

"On the shores of San Francisco Bay, there are the languages spoken by the Matalans, Salses, and Quirotes, which are dialects of one mother language."--Bancroft, Native Races, III, 652, 1875.

Quirotes.-- A. Balbi (after Humboldt), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

Quisabit

Quisabit: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Quissaubit.

Quisapquela

Quisapquela: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San José Mission (1 Indian).--Mision de San José, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1830.

Quisaunga

Quisaunga: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision San Fernando, 1797-1855.

See Quissaubit

Quisepagua

Quisepagua: Rancheria mentioned (1817) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Quisiquis

Quisiquis: Rancheria mentioned (in 1805) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Quisitoe

Olhonean?

Name of nation mentioned [but not located] to Sal and Dantí on their expedition about the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay in 1795.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 552(footnote), 1884.

Said to have been bald "from bathing in boiling lakes." --Ibid.

Note.--Went from Monterey to perhaps modern Oakland, by way of Gilroy and Santa Clara.

Quissaubit

Quissaubit: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (9 Indians). Spellings: Quissaubit 3 times; Quisabit 3; Quisauvit 1; Quisaunga 1. Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855. (Chief Benevenuto baptized in 1803 at the age of 26.)

Quitchas

Quitchas: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (18 Indians, 1818-1821). Spellings: Quitchas 6 times; Quichas 1.--Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Quichas

Quithrathre

Quithrathre: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (127 Indians). Spellings: Quithrathre, Quitsatse.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Yokut?

Quitsase

Quitsase: Rancheria in the 'Tular' [tule region] mentioned in Mission Books, La Soledad Mission. Spellings in Books of Deaths or Book of Marriages Quitsase 1; Quitsatse 3 times. Spellings in Book of Baptisms: "Quitsase (Tular)" 3 times; Quitsace 1; Quitatse 1; "de las rancherias de Quitsatse y Chililamni".-- Libros de Mision, Mision La Soledad, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
[Also Quitsatse 3 times in Book of Baptisms]

Quitsatse: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission.--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

See Quithrathre

See also Quitsatse, Quitsace

Quitspoy

Ennesen

Quitspoy: Rancheria "N of rancheria Ajole" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Quitzpoy

See also Quitzpoy

Quitsum

Chumashan

Quitsum.--Rancheria tributary to Santa Inez Mission.--From Extracts from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Inez, Libros y Documentos, made for Bancroft Library, p. 10, 1877.

[Note: Out of 42 rancherias listed as represented at Santa Inez Mission, the names of the 3 following are similar and probably refer to the same rancheria. (1) Quitsum; (2) Aquicchumu; (3) "Aquitxumu, Aquitzumu, or Aquitchumu".]

?See also Ah-ke-tsoóm
?See also Aquitsumu, Aquitxumu, Aquitzumu, Aquitcchumu, Aketsum

Quituuay

"Quituuay en lamaca": Rancheria on the coast [Monterey Co.] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Lamaca , on the Coast NW of San Antonio Mission, is mentioned repeatedly in same records.]

Quitzpoy Ennesen

Quitzpoy: Rancheria "N of rancheria Ajole" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission. Spellings: Quitzpoy 1; Quitspoy 1; Quetspoy 2; "Quitzpoy N of rancheria of Ajole"; Quezpoy 2; Quezzoy 1; Quesoy 1; Guesoy 1.-- Mision San Antonio, Libros de Mision, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Quitspoy, Quetspoy, Quezpoy, Quezzoy, Quesoy

Quiuamine Shoshonean?

Rancheria in Tulare Valley, Calif., mentioned by Padre Cabot in 1818.--Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 331 ft.note, 1885.

See remarks under Quihuame.

Quiuamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission (4 Indians). Spellings: Quiuamne 2 times; Quiyamne 2; Quiamne .-- Mision de San Miguel, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1792-1862.

Guamina?

See also Quihuame, Guiamina

Quiunencho Ennesen

Quiunencho: Rancheria toward Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791-? MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Quivayvit

Quivayvit: Rancheria mentioned(in 1788) in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

Quiyamne

Quiyamne: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Miguel Mission, MS, 1792-1862.

See Quiuamne

Qujas

Qujas: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptosms, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825.

See Cuyas

Qulchi

Tongvan

Qulchi: Name applied to language of Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and eastward to Cucamonga. - Hist. San Bernardino Valley by Juan Caballeria. 1902.

See Kulche

Quoi-lack or Hwoi-lak (Meaning "Town of Fire") Pomo

Just north of town of Upper Lake, Lake County, Calif.

Near residence of Benj. Dewell. Formerly numbered 120.

Palmer's History of Napa &Lake Counties, Calif. Pub. by Slocum, Bowen &Co., SanFrancisco (pp34-36), 1881.

Name of ranchria and people in language of Hoo-la-nap-po — the Lakeport tribe.

Quoi-lak. See Hwoi-lak and Xo'walek

See Hwoi-lak, Xowalek.

Quonecha

Quonecha: Rancheria "of the Tulares", 'tule' [tule marshes], mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Quoquat Kam-me-i Yuman

Quoquat, Quoquata: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Cojuat

Quoratean Family Karok

Quoratean Family. A term derived from Kworatem, the Yurok name of a small area of flat land at the confluence of Klamath and Salmon rs., just below the mouth of the latter, N. W. Cal. This name, proposed by Gibbs (Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 422, 1853), was adopted by Powell (7th Rep. B. A. E., 100, 1891) for the linguistic family consisting of the Karok (q. v.) tribe or group.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 347, 1910

See ~~Karok~~ KAROK

Quoratem (Kworatem) Karok

Band of Peh-tsik or middle Klamath tribe (Karok) on Salmon River in western Siskiyou Co., Calif. Considered by Gibbs as the type of the tribe. – Gibbs in Schoolcraft ~~Archives~~, III, 147, 1858. The name Quoratem is also the Indian name of Salmon River (Ibid, 150).

Gibbs adopts the name Quoratem for the entire middle Klamath tribe (p. 151, 422) as equivalent to the Peh-tsik of McKee and the Karok of Powers – not a bad name when properly spelled (Kworatem) and defines the territory as extending along the Klamath from Bluff Creek to near Clear Creek, 30-40 miles above the mouth of Salmon River (Ibid 422). He gives the total population of the tribe as 600-700 in 1851.

Salmon River is spelled Coratem by McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, 1853. [over

Quotoas See Kwotoah Midoo

Nisenan band at Placerville, El Dorado Co., Calif. – Stephen Powers, Overland Monthly, XII, 22, Jan. 1874.

Quotoas lived around Placerville. -- History of Amador Co. by J. D. Mason, 256, Oakland, 1881.

"Quotoas, about the present site of Placerville." – Hist. Sacramento Co. Thompson & West, 25, 1880.

See also Kwo-tó-a, Ko-to-ah'

Gibbs states that the Quoratem Indians at the junction of Salmon River with the Klamath "apply the terms 'Kahruk', up, and 'Youruk', down, to all who live above or below themselves, without discrimination, in the same manner that the others [the Lower Klamath Indians, below mouth of Trinity] do 'Pehtsik' and 'Poh-lik'." — Gibbs in Schoolcraft, III, 151, 1853.

Qû-wûn'-kqwût Huss Athapaskan

Qû-wûn'-kqwût: Athapaskan village at the mouth of Smith River, "called Qo-on'-qwût ɬûn' nĕ by the Tutu, and Qû-wûn-kqwût by the Naltûnne ɬûnnĕ."--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol. 3,No.10,p.236, Sept. 1890.

See Hah-wun-wkut
See also Qo-on'-qwût ɬûn' nĕ, Khoonkhwuttunne , Howwinquit,

Qwa^{n}'-s 'a-a'-tûn Huss Athapaskan

Qwa^{n}'-s 'a-a'-tûn: Athapaskan village on one of the forks of Smith River "called Q'o'-sa ɬûn' nĕ by the Tutu, and Qwa^{n}'-s 'a-a'-tûn by the Naltûnne ɬûnnĕ."--J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol.3,No.10,p.236, Sept. 1890.

See also Q'o'-sa ɬûn' nĕ, Khosatunne

Qwûn-rxûn'-me [=Khwunrghunme] Polikla Poliklan ~~Athapaskan~~

Qwûn-rxûn'-me: "Qwûn-rxûn'-me, the most southerly village recorded, was just south of the mouth of Klamath River."-- J. Owen Dorsey, The Gentile System of the Siletz Tribes, Journ.Am.Folk-Lore,Vol.3,No.10,p.237, Sept. 1890.

See Khwunrghunme

RA-RD

Racupinezu

Racupinezu : Rancheria mentioned (1808) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Jacopin?

Rafaeleños

Mewan

Spanish name for Indians, irrespective of tribes, at San Rafael Mission.

See also Rafaelinos

Rafaelinos Indians Mewan

Rafaelinos Indians: The Olompali and Nicasio ranchos were situated on land formerly belonging to Rafaelinos Indians.--J. B. Alvarado, MS History of Calif., Vol. 3, p. 33 [no date].

See Rafaeleños

Ranax Shoshonean

Ranax (error for Banax).--P.J.DeSmet, Voyages aux Montagnes Rocheuses, 145, 176, 177, 178, 189, 200, 1845.

Ranacks (error for Banacks).--P.J.DeSmet, Lettres Choises, 1855-1861, 241, 1876.

See Bannok

Rascal Indians = Rogue = Tototune

"The Rascal Indians is an English name for the Tototune". - R. G. Latham, Opuscula, 342, 1860.

Rascally

"Rogues or Rascally", tribe in the valley of the Rogue R., Oregon.--Emmons, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 201, 1853.

See also Rogues

Räyoik Karokan

Räyoik: Given by Waterman as Polikla name for Karok town 'Ayis' on west side Klamath River (by his map 7 or 8 miles below Happy Camp, approximately in position of Patch-e-e-rish).-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187 & Map 2, No. 15, May 31, 1920..

Note: If Waterman's 'Ayis' stands for the Karok village I-yeeth-rum, his location is wholly wrong.—Cram.

Razon's village

Razon's village: Given by Major Heintzelman in 1851 as 2 days' journey on the desert from the village of the Coyotes, which was 15 miles east of Agua Caliente near Warner's Ranch.--Major S.P.Heintzelman, report to Capt. F. Steele, Dec. 30, 1851, MS Old Files Division, War Dept., No. H 35 1852.

Reading's Indians Wintoon

Reading's Indians: Number estimated by Gen. Anderson in 1852 as 300.-- Daily Alta Calif., March 18, 1852.

[Refers to band on Major Reading's place on Cow Creek, east side of Sacramento River, between Red Bluff & Redding.]

See also Mag. Reading Wintoons,

Reck-woy Po-lik-lah

·Reck-woy, ·Reckwoy. -- Po-lik-lah name for their village at mouth Klamath River on N Side.-- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, 111, 122, 136, 137, 158, 168, 199, 1916.

See Rek-kwoi
See also Rek-kweh, Re-kwa, Requa, Requoi, Rek-qua

·Redcaps Karok

·(Redcaps) Oppegoeh. -- Village of 10 houses on NW side Klamath River opposite mouth of Redcap Creek. -- Gibbs MS map, 1852.

Red-Cap , Sub-chief of Oppegach band, so-called from his woolen headpiece given him by some miner. Red-Cap's Bar was named for him. -- Gibbs in Schoolcraft III, 148-9, 1853.

See Woó-pum
See also Oppegach, Oppegoeh, Oppagoi, Up-pa-goine

Red Cap Karok Karok

Red Cap: Mention by Gen. John E. Wool in official letter to T. J. Henley, Supt. Ind. Affrs., San Francisco, dated Benicia, Calif., Aug. 10, 1855. — Indian Affrs. Pacific, H R Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d Session. p 91, 1857.

Red-caps Gibbs Ms map, 1852.

See Karok

See Oppegoeh, Up-pa-goine,

Redwood Hwilkut Athapaskan

Redwood tribe.-- Referring to H'Whilkut Indians between Hoopah Valley and the Coast.-- A.S.Taylor (after Weaverville Journal, Sept.1856) in Calif. Farmer, Vol. 14, No. 10, Nov. 2, 1860.

Redwood Indians: Capt. H. L. Ford, first Sub-Indian Agent at Mendocino Reservation states that "some time in the winter of 1859 Gen. Kibbe sent 200 of the Redwood Indians from Humboldt County" to this reservation.--Majority & Minority Reports, Special Joint Committee [Calif.Legislature] on the Mendocino War, 15-16, 1860.

"Redwood (syn. Whilkut)."--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population in U.S. & Alaska, pp. 15,79,129,1915; also Dixon, Preliminary Bulletin, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

[Name applied also to Athapaskan tribes of Redwood region; to Yukean Hootchnum of South Eel and Outlet Creek; and to Pomoan Mah-soo-tah-kā-ah of Redwood Valley, north of Calpella.—Gy.]

[OVER]

See Ho-il-let'-'hah

See also Hoilkut, hWil-kut, Whilkut, Wheelcut, Xoilkut

Redwood Indians, Redwoods: Name applied to Indians of Redwood Creek.-- War of Rebellion Records, Series 1, Vol. 50, Pt. 1, pp. 71, 193, 238, 256, 295, 301, 302, 303, 1897; Pt. 2, pp. 68, 69, 102, 381, 411, 611, 806, 843, 844, 853, 854, 881, 1005, 1897.

Redwoods, Redwood tribe: Mentioned in Marysville Weekly Express, March 19, 1859.

Redwoods (Redwood Indians): Mentioned in Marysville Weekly Express, Oct. 23, 1858.

Note.- These Athapaskan Redwoods should not be confused with the widely remote Pomoan Indians of Redwood Valley near Calpella, which latter tribe also is often spoken of as "Redwoods." -Cam

[OVER]

Redwood[s] Hoochnum Yuke

The Hoo'chnom "are commonly known in Round Valley as Redwoods, from the fact that part of their number formerly lived at a village in Redwood valley at the head of the main branch of Russian River". - Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 256, 258, 1908.

(82, 1870 (106 on Hoopa reservation)

Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1864, 119, 1865; Ibid for 1867, 117-118, 1868; Ibid for 1870, 1

Tribe called Redwoods also by Board of Indian Commissioners.

3d Ann. Rept. Board Ind. Commrs. (for 1871), p. 182, 1872.
4th " " " " " (" 1872), p. 37, 45, 1872.
5th " " " " " (" 1873), p. 65, 1874 (written Red Woods).

Written Red Woods by Lieut. J. S. Styles in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affs. for 1869, 188, 1870. Also by Hugh Gibson in Ibid for 1871, 335, 1872 (83 in Round Valley); also by J. L. Burchard in Ibid

[over

Redwoods

Redwoods or Redwood Indians: An unfortunate term, applied by Whites and several Indian tribes to 4 or more tribes belonging to 3 linguistic stocks, namely: Northern Athapaskan Hwilkut of Redwood Creek; Southern Athapaskan tribes of redwood forest country (Lower Van Duzen and Eureka region) west of South Fork Eel River; Yukean Hootchnum of South Eel River and Outlet Creek; Pomoan Mah-soo-tah ka-ah of Redwood Valley a few miles north of Calpella. -

for 1873, 325, 1874 (101 in Round Valley).

Redwood. - Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1872, 66, 398, 414, 1872.

Redwood. - Ibid for 1874: 73 (60 on Hoopa Reserv.; 71 in Round Val. Res.) 313, 1874.
Ibid for 1876, 14, 1876 (returned from Hoopa Reservation to Redwood Creek; at same time 91 on Round Val. Reserv.); 206; 236, 1876. - Ibid for 1877, 246, 1877. - Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879. - Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880. - Ibid for 1881, 261, 272, 292, 1881. - Ibid for 1882, 302, 328, 1882. - Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883. - Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. [and so every year to] Ibid for 1908, 149, 159, 1909.

Written

Redwood Indians by J. McKee, Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, Spec. Sess. 1853, pp. 155, 160, 162, 1853; R. McKee, Ibid, pp. 215, 217.

Redwoods: Represented on Hoopa Valley Reservation.--
Stephen Powers, Indians of W Nevada & Calif. Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. (for 1876) p. 458, 1877.

[Note. - The Hoochnum Redwoods and the Athapaskan 'Redwoods' ('Hwilkut) are mixed on this card. - cam]

See Tah'-to-mah.

[over

Redwoods

Yukean

Redwoods: Name in common use among whites of Outlet Creek (region), Little Lake Valley, and Round Valley for Yukean tribe on Dutch Henry and lower Long Valley creeks.
Called Tah'-tu (or Tah'-doo) by themselves; called Tah-to'-mah and Nar'-ko-pomah by the Mah'-to pomah and Kah'to.

Note:- Not to be confused with (Pomoan) "Redwoods" of Redwood Valley north of Calpella (mah-soo'-tah-ka'-ah); or with so-called "Redwoods" of Lassik Creek & lower Van Duzen River. (Athapaskan Kit-tel and).

See Tah-too and Nar'-ko-pomah.

Regua

Po-lik'-lah

Regua. Powell, Linguistic Families, p.132, 1891.
"Rikwa, Regua, fishing village at outlet of Klamath River"

See also Rikwa,
See Rek'wah

Regua Error for Requa = Rekwa Yurok

Village on north side Klamath mouth, Calif. — Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1881, 274, 1881. — Ibid for 1882, 330, 1882 (64 inhabitants).

See also Requa, Rek-qua, Re-quoi, Ri-kwa, Mukanaduwulading, Sufip,

Re'-ho or Tu-lo-kai'-di-sel Patwin ?

Tribe formerly in Pope Valley, Napa Co., Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 228, 1877.

Name Re'-ho from a chief.

Thus far I have not succeeded in obtaining Re'-ho from any Indians, but Powers statement that the name was derived from a chief, and that the tribe was called Tu-lo-kai-di-sel by the Patwin, suggests that Tulukaa south ~~East~~ of Napa may have been meant (the ending sel meaning place), instead of Pope Valley. — ~~both being east of Napa~~. — C.H.M.

See also Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 293, 1908.

Rek'-kwoi

Po-lik'-lah

'~~Yurok~~ Polikla village on ~~right (N)~~ north bank Klamath mouth below t'Mer'-rā. The original Indian village Rek'-kwoi was near the sea about a mile below the present town of Requa and near a big rock (present Bill Brooks place).-cum

See also Rek-kwah, Re'-kwa, Requa, Requoi, Rek-qua, Regua, Ri-kwa. Reckwoy, Reck-woy

Rekwoi

Yurok

Rekwoi. A Yurok village on the N. side of the mouth of Klamath r., N. W. Cal. It has given name to the present American settlement of Requa, a mile upstream from the old village site, at which there now live only two or three Yurok families. (A. L. K.)

Rek-qua.—Gibbs (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 138, 1853. **Requa.**—Powers in Overland Mo., VII, 530, 1872. **Rí-kwa.**—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 44, 1877. **Sufíp.**—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1904 (Karok name).

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 365, 1910

Rek'-woi' Polikla

Rek'-woi', Rek'woi: Polikla name for former village at mouth of Klamath River on north side (lowermost village) 1 mile below present town of Requa and near a big rock on present William Brooks place. -- C.H.M.

Rekwoi. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, map p 9, 1925

Mukanaduwulading. --Hoo-pah name. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Sufip. --Karok name. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Rékwoi; Rekwoi: T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, pp 206, 231 & maps opposite p. 226, May 31, 1920

See also Réqua, Rek-qua

Rek-qua Yurok

Poh-lik village on lower Klamath River, Calif.

Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p 138, 1853; Kroeber, Ibid 634.

Powers spells it Ri-kwa in Tribes of Calif., p 44, 1877, and Requa in Overland Monthly, VIII, 530, June 1872.

See also Requa, Requa, Re-quoi, Rek-woi

Requa

Yurok

Yurok village on lower Klamath River, Calif. - Lomere, Overland Monthly, VIII, 530, June 1872.

Note.- The present whiteman's town of Requa is about a mile above the old Indian village Rek-woi. The Indian settlement at present Requa is T'mer'rā. - Curtin

See also Rek'-qua, Riqua, Rek-woi

Re-quoi

Yurok

Village on north side of mouth of Klamath River, Calif. - Robt. J. Stevens, Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

Written also Rek-qua, Requa, Ri-kwa

Rgr'its [=Er-ger'-its] Hoopa Athapaskan

Rgr'its: Polikla name for ~~Hupa~~ Hoopa town "Miskût". Means "sweat-house". -- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 and Map 2, No. 36, May 31, 1920.

See Mis'-kut
See also A-gar-its, A-gar-it-is, Eh-gertsh, Hergerits

RH-RN

Rhäkusa-Allequas Poliklan

Rhäkusa-Allequas (typographical error for Rhäkwa-Allequas): Indians at junction of Klamath and Trinity Rivers.--Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, p. 282, 1855.

See also Rhäkwa, [illegible]

Rhäkwa Poliklan

Rhäkwa Indians: Term used by Meyer for Indians of lower Klamath River, the native name of which he gives as Rhäkwa.-- Carl Meyer, Nach dem Sacramento, pp. 226, 265, 1855.

Richónuma Olhonean

Richónuma: Mutsun rancheria, some of whose inhabitants belonged to San Juan Bautista Mission.--Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS Bancroft Library [unpaged, p. 64 our copy], 1821-1837.

Ricon Error for Rincon Luiseno

Village and band near west base of Palomar Mt. Calif. - J. W. Preston in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1888, 10, 1888 (spelled correctly Rincon on p. 18, Ibid).

Ridge Indians Midoo

Pico and Ridge Indians: Mentioned as 2 hostile tribes of Indians between Middle and South Forks Feather River who had joined forces, presumably for attack on whites in Honcut country.--Sacramento Daily Transcript, April 22, 1851.

Ri'-kwa Yurok

Yu-rok village on lower Klamath River, Calif.
Powers, Tribes of Calif. p 44, 1877.
Spelled also Rek-qua, Requa,

Rikwa. -- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.132, 1891.
"Rikwa, Regua, fishing village at outlet of Klamath River."

See Rek'-kwa, Rek'-woi
See also Requa, Requa, Rek'-qua, Re-quoi

Rinatca

Rinatca: Rancheria mentioned 3 times (in 1804, 3 Indians) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Rincon

Luiseño

Rincon (Span: 'corner,' in the S. W. usually referring to a corner, angle, or recess in a valley). A Luiseño village w. of San Luis Rey, San Diego co., Cal., in 1883; not to be confounded with Rincon in Riverside co. The name is now given to a tract of 2,552.81 acres of patented and allotted land, with 119 inhabitants, under the Pala agency. See Ind. Aff. Rep. for 1902, 175; for 1903, 147, 1904; Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Mission Ind., 29, 1883; Kelsey, Spec. Rep. Cal. Inds., 33, 1906.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 392, 1910

Rincon — Luiseño

Luiseño village in southern California, at west base of Palomar Mt. - Horatio N. Rust in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1890, 19, 1890. (Population 167). - Ibid for 1891, 224, 1891. - Ibid for 1891, Pt. 2, p. 72 (statistics), 1891. - Ibid for 1893, 124, 125-126, 130, 1893. - Ibid for 1894, 118, 1895. - Ibid for 1896, 130, 1897. - Ibid for 1897, 119, 1897.

Mentioned as a rancho in Los Angeles district in 1839.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., III, 633, 1885; ~~of Santa Barbara district, 1835. p. 655.~~

Kroeber gives Luiseño name as Waskha.

Not to be confused with the Wiyakma 'Rincon' ("Wappo") of Alexander Valley on Russian River; nor with Rinconada of Anza Expd. which is about 145 miles north of San Diego

See also Waskha, Woshha.

Rincon or Rinconado — Chumashan

Santa Barbara Channel rancheria ~~discovered~~ visited by Anza in 1776.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 267, 1884 (ft. note).

Rinconada

Located ~~a little northwest of Santa Clara River~~ north from present Santa Barbara on Bancroft's reproduction of Font's map (1776) in Ibid, 263.

El Rincon.--Rancheria 5 l. W of San Buenaventura.--Bancroft (after Goycoechea, 1796), Hist. Calif., I, 672 footnote, 1884.

La Rinconada. -- In 1776 the Anza Expd. "halted on a small bluff by the sea (Santa Barbara Channel) near the village of La Rinconada", one-third of the way from → (over)

See also Rinconado, Rinconada, El Rincon, Bailarin, Santa Clara Monte Talco,

Rio de la Asumpta (Ventura River) to Mescaltitan. --
Pedro Font, Diary Anza Expd., Pubs. Acad. Pacific Coast
Hist., vol.3, no.1, 53, 1913.
(This was probably the village named by the Portola
Expd., 1769, Bailarin or Santa Clara de Monte
Talco)

Note.- Not to be confounded with the Luiseño ranchería Rincon
at west base of Palomar Mtn. - CSM

Rincons ? Miyakma

Tribe on hand in NW California: "The Rincons live south of the Masalla Magoons". - Powers, Cons. Ms., quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 449, 1874.

Rincons or "Wappo" of Geyserville region on Russian River - Powers, Tribes of Calif. 183, 1877.

Not to be confused with the Luiseño Rincons of So. Calif.

Diegueño

Rancheria de los Ojitos de Rinconada de San Diego. Yuman

In 1769 the Portola Expd. passed a large Indian rancheria 2 leagues NW of San Diego "in a rinconada that makes a second port (False Bay) and has some freshwater pools." They named it La Rancheria de los Ojitos de Rinconada de San Diego. -- Crespi, Diary Portola Expd. in Palou's Noticia de la Nueva California, 2, 101, Mexico, 1874.

at mouth of Rose Canyon.

Rios

Yokuts?

Rancheria de los Rios, or Yaguelamé.--Bancroft (after Zalvidea's MS Diary), Hist.Calif., II, 48, 50, 1885.

Prob. Yowelmane, where Bakersfield now is.

See Yaguelame, Yowelmane

Ritocsi

Olhonean

Ritocsi: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission(12 Indians). Spellings: Ritocsi 3 times; "Ritocsi or S^n Jose"1; S^n Jose 3.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also San Jose

RITWAN FAMILY

~~Ritwan Family.~~ "Ritwan, comprising Yurok and Wiyot. No new proof on the previously suggested possible relationship of these two languages was obtained, except the negative evidence of complete lack of resemblances of both to any other family, which ofcourse increases the weight of the similarities between the two, insufficient though these may yet be for absolute demonstration." R.B.Dixon & A.L.Kroeber: Science,NS XXXVII,225, Feb.7,1913, Reprinted in Am.Anthropologist,Vol.14,Oct-Dec. 1912, 692, March 1913.

Discussed at length by Dixon & Kroeber:New Linguistic Families in Calif. Am.Anthropologist,NS 15,653-655,Oct.-Dec.1913 [pub. May 1914].

R1 [=Er1] Tolowah Athapaskan

R1: Polikla name for Tolowa town on ~~shore of~~ lagoon of same name ~~in Tolowa Territory~~ about 3 miles south of Crescent City.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 187 & map 2, No. 10, May 31, 1920.

Rlī'ī ken-pets [=Er-le'-e-ken-pets] Poliklan

Rlī'ī ken-pets, Rliiken-pets: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath about 3 or 4 miles below Blue Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif., Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 236 & maps opposite pp. 226, 236, May 31, 1920.

See O-le'-e-ken

RLrgr [= Er^{l}-er-ger'] Poliklan

RLrgr, RLrgr', Rlrgr': Polikla name for their village on south side Klamath opposite Wetchpek on west side mouth of Trinity.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 258 & maps opposite pp. 226, 254, May 31, 1920.

See Ĕs-ser-rer'

R'nr [=Er'-ner] Poliklan

R'nr, Rnr: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath at mouth Blue Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 237, & maps opposite pp. 226, 236, May 31, 1920.

See Er'-ner'

Ro-Rt

75

Robber Indians Shoshonean

Robber Indians.- See Banattees.

See Bannok

Roble Caido

Roble Caido: Spanish name for rancheria in Cañada of same name, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

[Note: Other rancherias located in same record in Cañada del Roble Caido[Canyon of the Fallen Oak]: Emonzama; Kenau or Santa Clara; "Tecolom, NNE of San Antonio Mission, near Cañada del Roble Caido.]

= San Lorenzo Creek, E side Salinas River, King City?

Rock Indians — Lutuamian

Rock Indians: "A few Rock Indians or Combutwaush lived on the southeast shores of Tule Lake."--Jeff C. Riddle, Indian History of the Modoc War, p. 15, 1914.

See also Combatwash, Combutwaush, Kómbatuash

"Rock Tribe" (xábe napo) — Pomoan

"Rock Tribe" (xábe napo): The largest village among the "East Pomo" said to belong to this tribe. "This village was located about two miles from Kelseyville on Kelsey creek. It was strung out for about two miles, with a ceremonial house at each end."--Loeb, Pomo Folkways, p. 234, 1926. p. 207

"rock people" (Habe-napo): "who lived around Kelseyville between the Kuhla-napo and the Yukian Lile'ek".--Kroeber, Hdbook Indians Calif., p. 232, 1925.

"'Rock village' (Kabe napo): Mason (after Dr. J. W. Hudson).--Aboriginal American Basketry, Report U. S Nat. Mus. 329, 1902, 1904"

Rock People (Kabenapo): Purdy, Pomo Indian Baskets and their Makers, in Land of Sunshine, Los Angeles, Cal., p. 444 Dec 1901. Reprint, Los Angeles. p. 7. 1902.

See Hab'-be nap'-po

See also Xabenapo, Habenopo, Kabenapo, Kabi-na-pek, Kabē'napō,

Not in Calif

"Rogues or Rascally"

Tribe in the valley of the Rogue River, Oregon.--Emmons, 1852, in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, III, 201, 1853.

Rogues.--Ibid 202.

Rogue Indians.--Ibid 217.

Not in Calif.

Rogue River Indians: "to the Pacific Group [Athapascan family] may be assigned the following: ...Rogur River Indians at Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon .... 47 [Population]."-- Powell. Linguistic families, p.55, 1891. Ibid: "and other 'Rogue River' or 'Tou-touten bands'" -- p.54,

See also Rascally

Roktsho Athapaskan

Yurok name for village of Chilula or Redwood Creek Indians. Kroeber in Handbook Am. Indians, I, 269, 1907; II, 394, 1910.

Roktso: Given by Kroeber as "approximate original form" of Roquechoh, which see.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, 1925

See also Roque-chok

Roktsho

Athapaskan

Roktsho. The highest of the Chilula villages on Redwood cr., N. Cal.
Rooktsu.—Kroeber, MS., Univ.Cal. (Yurok name).
Roque-choh.—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853.

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See Rok-tsho.

Romáhumons

Olhonean

Indian name of site (probably village) of San Francisco Mission.--Taylor, Precis India Californicus, in Bancroft's Hand-Book Almanac for 1864, 32, 1864. (Edited by William H. Knight.) See Francisco Dolores.

Romonan

Olhonean

Romonan. A division of the Costanoan family of California, presumably on San Francisco peninsula and connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco. Sometimes included under the term Costanos.
Romanons.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 31, 1861.
Ro-mo-nans.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 506, 1852.
Rowanans.—Hittell, Hist. Cal., I, 731, 1898.

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·Ro-mo-nans

Olhonean

Tribe on west side San Francisco Bay, Calif. Adam Johnston in Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, II, 506, 1852

Spelled Romanans by Adam Johnston in 1851. - Bancroft, Native Race, I, 363, 1874.

Romanans by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, March 2, 1860.

Spelled Romanons by Taylor, Calif. Farmer, May 31, 1861.

Written Romonans by Gatschet & mentioned as one of the 5 extinct Costaño tribes of the Bay of San Francisco. - Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

Romonans: Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London 79, 1854; Ethnol Opuscula 308, 1860. ·Bancroft (after ·Ludewig, 1858), Native Races, I, ·453, 1874. (See Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 53, 1858, where it is written Ro-mo-nans.)

Romanons.-- A.S.Taylor (after Johnston), Calif. Farmer, May 31, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 400, 453, 1874.

Schoolcraft, II, 506, 1852

Romanans. -- Bancroft (misspelled, after Johnston), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

Romonan.-- Kroeber, Mission Record of Calif. Indians, footnote p. 27, 1908.

Room'-se-en' Olhonean

Tribe formerly living in hills southeast of Monterey — have failed to locate exact spot. Spoke essentially same language as A-chēs'-tak of Monterey and Kah'-koon of Sur and Carmel; very different from language of neighboring Es'-se-len, who were enemies.

Told me by 2 old Kah-koon women at Monterey in 1906. — Cam

Root-Digger Indians Shoshonean

On Dec. 12, 1853, Lt. John Mullan found "three or four families of the Root-Digger Indians" living on the north bank of the Snake River, Idaho, about 45 miles n. of Fort Hall. — Pacific R.R. Repts., Vol. I, G 25, p. 334, 1855; Ibid. (John Mullan, H. Ex. Doc. 129, 33d Cong. 1st Sess. 331, 1855.)

Same Indians referred to as "Digger tribe." -- Ibid, 335.

De Smet speaks of "the Soshonees or Root-diggers" (also called Snakes) of so. Oregon "in the vicinity of California". — P.J. De Smet, Letters + Sketches, 34, 1843.

Rootdigger-Indianern

Rootdigger-Indianern.-Gatschet, Zwolf Sprachen, 76, 1876.

Rootdiggers and Diggers used on same page. Appears to refer to several tribes & stocks.

Root Digger Indians

Mixt

On or near Kings River, Calif.--Adam Johnston, Senate Ex.Doc. 4, 236, 238, 1853.

Root-Diggers.--The name "Bonaks, or Root-Diggers" is misapplied by Adam Johnston to California Indians in general. (It is added in a footnote that in Utah the term applies to Indians speaking the Shoshonee language.) --Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, IV, 196, 197, 221 (and ft.note), 222, 1854. The practice of living on roots is "common to all the Indians of California as well as those of the Great Basin west of the South Pass."--Ibid 221.

"Root-diggers or Bonacs."--"The Root-diggers or Bonacs, of NE California," are of the Shoshone stock.--Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, V, 197, 1855.

Root-diggers Shoshonean

Maximilian states that the Snake Indians or Shoshones "are divided into two branches — the true Shoshonés, and the Gens de Pitié, or Les Radiqueurs (Root-diggers), the Muradiços of the Spaniards." —Maximilian: Travels in Interior of N.America [1832-34], 509, 1843.

Root-Diggers Shoshonean

Name applied loosely to certain Shoshonean Indians.— Domenech, Seven Years' Residence in Gt. Deserts of N. Amer., Vol. II, p. 60, 1860.

Root Diggers

At Big Salmon Falls, Snake River, Idaho, Aug. 16, 1849, 12 lodges of Root Diggers belonging to "the Snake nation, Bonarks, and Nez Perces" were met.—Cross, March to Oregon in 1849, Sen. Ex. Doc. 1, 31st Cong., 2d Sess., p. 198, 1850.

Same name, ibid, p. 199, quoting from "Col. Bonneville's Adventures" by Washington Irving.

Root Diggers.--"Under the name of Bonacks, and Root Diggers, they [the Shoshonees] have excited compassion, being often reduced to live on roots and larva."--Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 34, 1857.

Cover

Root-diggers.--The Shoshonees "are divided into the Shoshones Proper and the Gens de Pitie, or Radigeurs (Root-diggers, by the Spaniards called Maradiços."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 174, 1858.

Root Diggers.— "Farnham: Travels, 74, N.Y.1843." Cited by Hoffman: Proc.Am. Philos.Soc. XXIII, 296, March 8, 1886.

See also Radigeurs, Maradiços

Root Diggers | Northern Piute | Shoshonean

"Paiuches or Root Diggers": Given by Farnham as on banks of "Mary's River" [Humboldt River].--T.J.Farnham, Travels in the Californias and Scenes in the Pacific, 325, 1844.

[Card]

Root-diggers | Shoshonean

"Snakes (including the Root-diggers, Mountain Snakes, Bannocks, &c) Salmon Falls, Idaho: Col. George Wright, letter to L. Thomas, Asst. Adj.Gen., Oct.10, 1860. MS War Dept., Old Files Div., 1860.

Root Diggers Shoshonean

Root Diggers: Applied to Indians in valley of the Humboldt.--C.W. Smith, Journal of a Trip to Calif., 70, [1920]. in 1850.

Root Diggers Nissenan Miduan

Root Diggers, Diggers: Applied to Indians in Placerville region.--Marysville Weekly Express, July 2, 1859 (from Placerville Observer).

Root Diggers

Root Diggers. A band, probably Shoshoni, but given by Culbertson (Smithson Rep. 1850, 144, 1851) as a Crow clan. See *Digger*. 395

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Rooteaters Shoshonean

Rooteaters.-- Gatschet gives "Yampatikara or Rooteaters." Zwölf Sprachen, 77, 1876. (No information)

Roque-choh Athapaskan

Band of Oruk or Bald Hill Indians in Humboldt Co., Calif.
Gibbs in Schoolcraft's Archives, III, p139, 1853.

Roquechoh, --Given by Kroeber as "reported" name of "Chilula" (=Hwilkut) settlement, the location of which he does not give. --Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 138, 1925

See Roktsho

Rosario Yuman

"Place called Barrabas, or the stream and rancheria of Rosario", was on boundary between Lower California and California proper when divided in 1804. --Bancroft, ~~(after~~ Hist. Calif., II, 21 ft.note, 1885.

"The dividing line between the two provinces . . .was fixed at the Arroyo de Barrabas ó del Rosario, some fifteen or twenty miles south of San Diego." --Hittell (after Calif. Archives), Hist.Calif., I, 607, 1885.

"El Rosario, or Barracas, a sitio." --Private rancho in San Diego district, 1828. --Bancroft, Hist.Calif., II, 547 ft.note, 1885.

"Rosario, or Las Barracas (?)" --Ranch in San Diego district. Ibid 663 ft.note.

See also Barrabas, Barracas

Over

Rosario.--"The old boundary along Rio Rosario, or Barrabas, to remain", [by an order of 1804].--Bancroft (after Arch.Cal.,Prov.Rec.), Hist.No.Mex.States and Texas, II, 705 ft.note, 1889.

Rosario

Rosario: Spanish name for rancheria at the Presidio of Rosario, Lower Calif. Indian name for rancheria Barrabaj. Mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Rosmitas

Rosmitas (typgraphical error for Kosmitas).--A. Balbi (after Chamisso), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See also Kosmiti, Xosmitamne, Hosmito

Rotononcho

Rotononcho: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Round Valley Reservation Indians

Round Valley Reservation Indians.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept. Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.959, 1899 [publ.1901].

Rowanans Typographic error for Romanans or Romonans
One of the 4 tribes formerly living on West side of San Francisco Bay, where the city of San Francisco now is. — Hittell, Hist. Calif., II, p. 731.

See Romonans

Ŕtrqr [=Ér-ter-ker] Wé-ke Soo-lah-te-luk

Ŕtrqr, Ŕtrq̀r: Polikla name for Soolahteluk town on North Peninsula, Humboldt Bay.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, U. C. Pubs. Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, p. 188 & map 2, No. 51, May 31, 1920.

Rumsen

Olhonean

Rumsen. A division of the Costanoan family, formerly about Monterey, Cal., inhabiting Monterey, Sur, and Carmel r. The term has been made to include also, as a subdivision, the so-called Kalendaruk of the lower Salinas and Pajaro rs. As early as 1602 Vizcayno wintered among the Rumsen at Monterey, though he does not mention them by name. The first mission founded in California, after that of San Diego, was established as Carmelo in Rumsen territory in 1770. Six or eight Rumsen, mostly old women, survived about Monterey and Carmel in 1903. The following villages of the Rumsen are mentioned: Achasta, Echilat, Guayusta, Kakonkaruk, Karmentaruka, Sargentaruka, Tukutnut, Wachanaruka. (A. L. K.)

Achastas.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Achastli.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 79, 1852-53. **Achastlians.**—Chamisso in Kotzebue, Voy., III, 49, 1821. **Achastliens.**—Lamanon in Perouse, Voy., II, 291, 1797. **Achastlier.**—Adelung, Mithridates, III, 204, 1816. **Achastlies.**—Mayer, Mexico, II, 39, 1853. **Achistas.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Rumsenes.**—Mayer, op. cit. **Rumsien.**—Humboldt, Essai Pol., I, 321, 1811. **Runcienes.**—Hittell, Hist. Cal., I, 797, 1898. **Runsenes.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860. **Runsienes.**—Galiano, Relacion, 164, 1802. **Ruslen.**—Latham in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 79, 1854.

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Rumsen Olhonean

"The Runsien or Rumsen dialect."--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 18 ft.note, 1881. Vocabulary on pp.19-51.

Rumsène.--Ibid 19 ft.note.

Rumsen. "The Rumsen of Carmelo." —W.H.Dixon:White Conquest,7,1876. (no information of value)

Rumsem.-- Vocabulary of the"Rumsen language of the ~~language of the~~ Indians of Carmel"obtained by A. Pinart at Monterey, 1878. MS No. 35057, Bancroft Library

"Rumsen or Runsienes".-- A. Balbi, Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See Room-se-en

See also Runsien, Rumsene

Rumsen (Pl. Rumsens or Rumsenes) See Room'-se-en' Olhonean Tribe near Monterey, Calif.

Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.1, pp.363, 454, 1874.

Spelled Rumsen and Runsien by W.W. Turner, Historical Mag. 1, 206, 1857.

Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Feb. 22, 1860 and April 20, 1860.

Spelled Rumsen by Father Lasuen, Humboldt, Nuev España, vol. II (3rd Ed.) p. 298, 299, 1822 (numerals p. 299).

Latham credits Bourgoing and De La Manon as authorities for the scanty vocabularies of Rumsen and Eslen.- Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854. On the same page (79) he spells the name Runsen in the text and Ruslen in the vocabulary heading; Ruslen occurs also at bottom of p. 78, and is the only form used in the reprint in Opuscula, 307, 1860. Thus Latham gives 3 spellings in 1854, but only one in 1860.

See also Ruslen

Over

Rumsen: One of seven tribes (speaking two languages) at San Carlos Mission, Monterey. (Name applied also to the language).— Mission Record of California Indians (1811), a MS. in Bancroft Library Edited by Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Eth. Vol. 8, 20, 21, May 1908.

Rumsen. — Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 202, 1816 (after Humboldt).

Rumsen. - Humboldt, Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp. I, 321, 322, 323, 1811 (adds in a note that a MS. of Father Lasuen gives Rumsen, Ibid).

Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 454 (after Humboldt, nothing original) 1844.

Rumsen: Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, 1811 or 1812. (Extract, Bancroft Library MS, 7::124, 1876.)

See Room'-se-en'

Rumsien See: Room-se-en , Olhonean

Humboldt credits the spelling Rumsien to Galeano. - Essai Polit. Nouv. Esp. 4°, Paris, Vol. I, 321 ftnote, 1811. Also, Black's translation, New Spain, London, 3d ed. Vol. II, 298, 1822 (numerals on p. 299).

(1st ed. Vol. II, 345, 1811 (numerals 346))

See also Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs., Arch. & Eth., Vol. 2, 69, 1904.

Runcien (Plural, Runcienes) (and Runsenes) See ~~Rumsien~~ (Room'-se-en Olhonean

Tribe formerly living ~~in vicinity of~~ Monterey, Calif. - Hittell, Hist. Calif. II, 732.

Taylor, California Farmer, vol. XIII, no. 9, April 20, 1860 (from voyage of the Sutil & Mejicana in 1792).

See Room'-se-en

Runsen (Pl. Runsens and Runsenes) See Room'-se-en Olhonean Tribe at Monterey. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No. 3, Feb. 22, ~~p. 1~~, 1860. Ibid, ~~p10, 11~~ April 20, 1860.

Originally spelled Runsien (Voyage of Sutil & Mexicana in 1792, 164-173, 1802).

Gatschet in 1877 made the mistake of saying that Runsien or Rumsen are identical with Mutsun. - Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

Latham, Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 79, 1854 (apparently a misspelling, as Rumsen and Ruslen are other forms on same page).

Runsienes. --Bancroft, Native Races, I, on map opp. p. 322, 1874.

Runsien. --Ibid, III, 567, 1875 (classification; name only).

See Rumsen, Rumsies, Ruslen, Room'-se-en.

Runsien (Pl. Runsienes) See Room'-se-en Olhonean Tribe formerly at Monterey and vicinity, Calif. (Galeano.- Voyage of Sutil & Mexicana in 1792, pp. 164-173, 1802 (Vocab. 172-173). Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 20, 1860

The village Achiesta or Achasta, formerly where the city of Monterey now stands, belonged to this tribe (Ibid). The inhabitants of this village were called by the Padres Achastliens (Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 1874.)

Taylor says that Achasta ranchuria "was very rich in acorns, fish, muscles, and whale meat from stranded whales, for which they had to fight against the Indians of the plains and the Carmelo country." (Ibid.)

Gatschet made the erroneous statement that Mutsun "is identical with the language called Runsien or Rumsen". - Ind. Languages of Pacific States, Mag. Am. Hist. 1, 157, 1877.

W. W. Turner, Historical Mag., 1, 206, 1857.

[over]

Runsienes. —(Galeano, Viage Sutil y Mexicano (1792), Madrid, 164, 1802.— Bourgoing, quoted in Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 202, 1816. 473.

Runsienes. —Bancroft, (Sutil etc.), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, pp. 386, 388, 389, 396; 454, 1874.

Runsien. --Ibid, 454. (Cal. Farmer, Ibid, Vocabulary. --Ibid, III, 654, 1875.

Runsiens. --Ibid, III, 653, 1875.

"Rumsen or Runsienes". -- A. Balbi, Atlas Geographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See Room'-se-en

Runsienes

Olhonean

Vocabulary of 30 words "of the Eslènes and of the Runsiènes around Monterey." Numerals on p.51.--M.P.de Lucy-Fossarieu, Les Langues Indiennes de la Californie, 18 ft.note and 19-51 vocab.s, 1981.

"Runsien or Rumsen".--Ibid 18 ft.note.

Rumsène. --Ibid 19 ft.note.

See Room-se-en

See also Runsien, Rumsen, Rumsene

Rū-rip

Poliklan

Rū-rip(typog. error for Tū'rip): Polikla name for their village on south side Klamath River at mouth of Tarup Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 235 & maps opposite 226, 232, May 31, 1920.

See Too'-rep'

Ruslenes (error for Room'-se-en') Olhonean

Tribe formerly living near Monterey, Calif.

Ruslenes: Albert Gallatin, Synopsis of Indian Tribes, in Trans. Am. Antiquarian Soc., Vol. 2, 134, 1836 (mention only).

Ruslen: Gallatin, Trans. Am. Eth. Soc., Vol. 2, 127, 1848 (vocabulary of 30 words copied from Galiano (who called the tribe Runsien), Viyage Sutil y Mexicana, 172-173, Madrid, 1802.

Credited to Bourgoing and de la Manon by Latham in 1854, Proc. Philological Soc. London, vol. 6, 79, 1854. Latham here gives 3 spellings: Rumsen, Runsen, and Ruslen, but in his reprint of same article in Opuscula in 1860 (p. 307) he follows Gallatin in using only Ruslen.

See Room'-se-en'. See also Runsen.

Russian River Indians Pomoan & Yukean

Name applied loosely ~~for~~ to tribes on Russian River, Calif., in 1852.--R.McKee, Sen.Ex.Doc.4, Spec.Sess.1853, p.304, 1853.

Russian River Pomo

Pomoan

Russian River Pomo. A collective term for the inhabitants of the numerous Pomo villages lying in the valley of Russian r., Cal. 400

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Russian River Pomos

Pomoan

The Pomo family is divided by Powers into "Eel river Pomos and Russian river Pomos."—Overland Monthly, IX, pp.498-9, 1872, quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, Vol. I, p.448, 1874.

Russian River Pomos: The Shebalne Pomos belong to the Russian River Pomos. Palmer (after Powers), Hist. Lake and Napa Counties, p. 28 of Lake Co., 1881.

3A-3B

Sä''a [Sah'ch-ah] Poliklan

Sa''a: Polikla name for ancient village at the fish dam on south bank Klamath River at mouth Cappell Creek.--T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 248, and maps opposite pp. 226 and 248, May 31, 1920.

Saa.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 10, map p 9, 1925

Kitlweding (Hoopa name).-Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif. 11, 1925

See Sah'-ah

See also Shaa, Si-ah, Sy-ah

·Sa-ac Yurok

Village of 30 inhabitants on lower Klamath River.-Robt. J. Stevens in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1867, 128, 1868.

See Sä-ähl

See also Saaitl, Kitlweding,

Sá-ad Shoshonean

·Sá-ad (Sāt or Shāt): Given by Gatschet as Klamath (of Southwestern Oregon) name for Snake Indian. Used also for Piute and Bannock.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr. N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2, Pt. 2, p.291, 1890.

·Să-ăhl (or ·Să'-ĕhch) Po-lik-lah

·Să-ăhl: Polikla name for their village on north bank Klamath River opposite Too'-rep'. Given me by man from Requa and by woman of Ko"-tep. — C.H.M.

Kitlweding: Hoo-pah name.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, p 11, 1925

Sä"ä̈l (over)→

See also Saac, Si-elth, Si-alth, Shaitl, Schaitl, Scaath

Sa̓aitl, Kyuwitleding,

Sa'aitl Polikla

Sa'aitl: Polikla name for their village on north side of lower Klamath, opposite Too'-rep'.--Kroeber, Hdbk Inds Calif, pp 10, 11, map p 9, 1925

Hoo-pah name, Kitlweding, which see.

See Sä-ä^{hl}

See also Sä'äl, Kitlweding

Sa-ak-ti-kâi Chumashan

Sa-ak-ti-kâi: Former rancheria in S Ventura County on site of present Saticoy.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Sa,aktic,oy, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Saticoy, Sa,aktic,oy,

Sä"äl [=Sä-äl] Poliklan

Sä"äl, Sä'äl, Sä äl: Polikla name for their village on north side Klamath River a little below mouth of Tarup Creek.-- T. T. Waterman, Yurok Geography, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Amer. Arch. & Ethnol. Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 206, 235 & maps opposite pp. 226, 232, -- May 31, 1920.

See Sǎ-ǎhl

Saan Tongvan

Saan: Name given by Luiseno informant for Ballona.-- Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 144, 1907.

Să-bé-ah Mat-tōl′ Athapaskan

·Să-bé-ah: Former Mat-tōl′ village on ocean beach one mile north of mouth of Mattole River. Told me by Joe Duncan, a full blood Mat-tōl′.--

·Saboba Shoshonian

Saboba. A Luiseño village, said to have been the principal one of San Jacinto res., Cal. Though Luiseño, the dialect differs somewhat from that at San Luis Rey. San Jacinto res., established 6 m. from San Jacinto, consists of 2,960 acres of poor, almost waterless land. The original dwellings of the Saboba people were jacales, but these gave place in turn to adobe and frame houses. They gain a livelihood chiefly by laboring for white people, and by cultivating the 150 acres of irrigable land contained in their reservation. Saboba village contains a Catholic church, and a Government school that was the first to be established among the s. California Indians. The Saboba people formerly made baskets in considerable numbers. They are said to have a noticeable strain of Mexican blood. They are inclined to drunkenness, especially on the feast day held in celebration of Mexican independence, owing to the introduction of liquor by the whites. In 1909 the population was 140.

Laboba.—Lovett in Ind. Aff. Rep., 124, 1865 (misprint). **Matale de Maño.**—Williamson in Ann. Pub. Hist. Soc. S. Cal., II-III, 139, 1909. **Saboba.**—Jackson and Kinney, Rep. Miss. Ind., 17, 1883. **San Jacinto.**—Burton (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 117, 1857; Ind. Aff. Rep., 175, 1902. **Savova.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VIII, 35, 1908 (Serrano name). **Savovoyam.**—Ibid. (name for inhabitants). **Soboba.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1905, 191, 1906 (said to mean 'cold'). **Sovovo.**—Kroeber in Univ. Cal. Pub., Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VIII, 39, 1908 (native form).

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Shoshonean

Saboba — Saboba — Shoshonean

Village near San Jacinto. — Rept. Horatio N. Rust in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1890, 19, 1890 (population 157). — Ibid for 1891, 224, 1891. Ibid for 1891, pt. 2, p. 72, 1891. — Ibid for 1893, 125, 127, 130, 1893. — Ibid for 1894, 119, 1894 (Saboba or San Jacinto Reservation). — Ibid for 1896, 127, 130, 1897. — Ibid for 1897, 117, 119, 1897. — [omissions] — Ibid for 1905, 191, 1906 (rept. of L. A. Wright, who states that the Indian word Saboba means cold (p. 191).

The agent, Francisco Estudillo, in his reports for 1894, 1895, and 1896, gives the Saboba Indians as San Luis Rey or San Luiseño; but L. A. Wright, in his report for 1897 (p. 119, 1897), gives them as Serrano.

See also Sovovo, Sovovoyam, Sow-wah-wah. also called San Jacinto.

Card 2

Saboba — Saboba — Shoshonean

Saboba: Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions (4 Indians at San Luis Rey). Spellings: Saboba; Soboba; Sebobau; Seba.--MS, no title or date.

Saboba: Information--W. D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Soc., Am. Anthrop. (Vol. 29, No. 1) p. 9, Jan-Mar 1927.

Saboba: --W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., numerous references, see Index. Clans, p. 276. May 1929.

Saboba Luiseño: Ibid, p. 291 (map p. 275)

Sabpatica Ennesen

Sabpatica: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spellings Zabattica (del Chalon) 2 times; Sabpatica 1.-- Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791-?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Zabattica

Sabuagana Gutas

Tribe (apparently in eastern Utah) mentioned by Escalante in 1776.- Appendix R, Rept. of Capt. Simpson on Expl. Great Basin of Utah, 494, 1876.

Sacalanes

Mewko

Mewan
~~Olhonean~~

Tribe across the bay from San Francisco in 1797.--Bancroft, Hist.of Calif., I, 548,556,709,710,711,712,1884.

Bancroft says they were also called Chaclanes(p.709), and adds in a footnote: "I suppose the Sacalanes lived in what is now Alameda County, somewhere between Oakland and Mission San José."--Ibid, 709.

Sacalanes: Engelhardt (after Bancroft), Missions and Missionaries, Vol. 2, 506, 507, 1912.

See also Chaclan, Chaclanes

Luiseño

Sacape

Sacape: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sagivit.

Sacayacomne Mewko Mewan

Spellings in San José Mission Register (4 Indians): ·Sacayacomne 1; ·Sacayaquimne 2 times; ·Zacayacumne 1.--Lista Alfabetica de Neofitos [San José Mission, erroneous labeled Mision San Fernando] Original MS, Bancroft Library.

[Note: Probably not same as Sicomne, Sicamne, Zicomne in same register.]

Sacayaquimis: Mentioned (1839) in Libro segundo de Bautimos, Mision de Santa Clara, MS, 1804-1843.

See Si-a-kuḿ-ne

See also Sacayaquimne, Zacayacumne, Sagayayumne

Saccaya Chumashan

Saccaya: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Santa Barbara Mission, 1786-1825, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Sajcaya

[Note: Not to be confused with rancheria Sáccaya located by Powers in Yosemite Valley.]

Saccaya: Rancheria mentioned once (1802) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

See also Sajcay, Sajay, Sajcaya, Sacaiya, Sajcaia

Sáccaya Mewan

One of the nine villages in Yosemite Valley. - Powers, Overland Monthly, X, 333, April 1873.

[Note: Not to be confused with rancheria Saccaya, Sajcaya, connected with Santa Barbara Mission as early as 1788.]

See also Succoah, ~~Suckiack~~

Sacciol Chumashan

Sacciol: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (25 Indians). Spellings: Sacciol 25 times in Register, 1799-1804; Sacciol 7 in Register 1804-1806; Sacciol or Los Alamos in Register, 1814; Sacciòl or Alamos 4 times in Register, 1822; Saxiol, Sasiol, Sacxiol, Sacssiol in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834.

Chachiol: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810 (Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

See also Sacsiol, Sacxiat, Chachiol

Sachi Chumashan

Sachi: Rancheria mentioned in Register of La Purisima Mission, 1822.

See Achi.

Sā-chó-tung Nek'-an-ni' Athapaskan

Sā-chó-tung (or Sē-chó-tah): Nek'-an-ni' name for their village at mouth of Bear River (south side).--

Sā-cho-yĕh Settenbiden Athapaskan

Sā-cho-yĕh: Name given me by Nung-gahhl Set-ten-bi-den kā-ah for their former large village on east side main Eel River about 2-1/2 miles above Alder Point.--Cam

Sachuchu Chumashan

Sachuchu: Rancheria mentioned in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-1810(Book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

See Sajuhu.

Olhonean

Sachuen

Rancheria formerly ~~near~~ in Santa Cruz county. In 1819 tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.8, April 5, 1860; Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 454, 1874.

Sachuen: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Sachuen 3 times; Sachuan 4.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sachuan

Sachuen

Olhonean

Sachuen. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

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Sackme

Sackme: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sajamei

Saclac

Saclac: Rancheria "E of this side of Monterey", mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Antonio Mission, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Saclan

[Mewko]

Mewan
~~Olhonean~~

Saclan. A former group or division of the Costanoan family inhabiting the shore of San Francisco bay, Cal., opposite San Francisco, at Oakland or somewhat to the s. They were subject to the Dolores mission. Their dialect appears to have been very different from other Costanoan dialects.

Chaclan.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. **Chaclanes.**—Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 709, 1884. **Sacalanes.**—Ibid. **Saclan.**—Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, 1821, MS. trans., B. A. E. **Saklans.**—Choris, Voy. Pitt., 6, 1822. **Soclan.**—Chamisso in Kotzebue, Voy., III, 51, 1821.

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Saclan Mewko Mewan

Saclan. -- Rancheria and language. Language has no connection with Karkin or Juichun, or with those of San Juan Bautista, Santa Cruz, San Carlos. -- Arroyo de la Cuesta, Idiomas Californias, MS, 1821. [MS comment by A.S.Gatschet -- "is Mutsun and stands between Chokoyem and Tuólumne."]

Note. - Confound by me with my Mewko or Mokoyumne dialects & found to be essentially the same, the same might lean toward the Muwekma group north of S.F. Bay. Gatschet, it should be remembered, at one time included Olhonean and Mewan in his Mutsun. - C.H.M.

Saclanes: People on E shore San Francisco Bay opposite Mission Dolores, mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission(20 Indians). Spellings: Los Saclanes

(over)

Zaclom (?)

See Saklan

See also Sacalanes, Saklanes, Soclan, Chaclan, Chacalanes,

Chaclanes, Ssaclanes,--Mision de San Francisco,Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1776-1810.

Saclam, Soclam: Spellings for rancheria in Register of San Francisco Mission, MS [1822].

Sacpili Chumashan

Sacpili: According to Goycoechea, Sacpili, Alcas, Gelijec and Geloó were all rancherias 2-1/2 leagues W of Santa Barbara [around Goleta Point]. Population of Sacpili in 1796 was 202; its chief was Yuyunachet.--Phelipe de Goycoechea, Report to Borica, March 12, 1796, Archives of Calif. State Papers, Missions, II, 94 [Extracts made for Bancroft Library].

Sacpili.-- Bancroft (after Goycoechea, 1796), Hist. of Calif., II, 672, footnote, 1884.

Sᶜpí-lil or Sa-pí-lí": One of 4 former rancherias at La Patera or San Miguel on Santa Barbara Channel, the other three being called Hĕl-ló, Hĕl-i-ŏk and Al-kă-ăć.--- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling S.aj pilil, quoted Cover

See also Sacspili, Saqpili, Saᶜʰpele, Salpilil, Saspili Saxpili, Mescaltitan, San Miguel, San Rafael Sᶜpí-lil

Sacramento Indians Hoolpoomne Meewan

Sacramento Indians: Name used by Heinrich Lienhard for tribe originally inhabiting site of present city of Sacramento, who, he says, were deadly enemies of the Busheny-Indians (Pop-soo-ne) who lived on the opposite side of the American Fork.-- "Californien--Bilder aus dem Leben des Heinrich Lienhard, p. 125, 1898.

from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura language (2 copies) Noc. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

Sacpili, Sacpilil: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786-1825. See Saspili.

Sacramento [River]

Sacramento: Report of union against whites between "McLoud, Pitt River, Sacramento and Cow Creek Indians."--San Francisco 'Daily Town Talk', April 23, 1856 (from Shasta Courier).

"Sacramento Valley Indians" Midoo

Ten tribes of Midoo stock listed separately by Adam Johnston are entered as "Sacramento Valley Indians" in population table, Schoolcraft, Ind.Tribes, VI, 688, 1857.

(Johnston's list, with report on the tribes, is on p.710.)

"Sacramento Indians."--"The Indians living on the Upper Sacramento River, in California, were visited by James D. Dana, attached to the U.S. Exploring Expedition; Dana could not, however, learn the name of the tribe. The Pujuni, Sekumne, and Tsamak live on the western banks. Dana has likewise collected vocabularies of their languages."--Ludewig, Aboriginal Languages, 164-165, 1858. Refers to vocabularies by Hale and Johnston also.

Sacsata Ennesen

Sacsata: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] emntioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See Chatzata

See also Chatzata

Sacsiol Chumashan

Sacsiol. A Chumashan village formerly near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Pacsiol?

Sacsiol

Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima, Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

Sacsiol. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Note: Not to be confused with Sacsiat, which was a village to La Purisima record was another name.]

See also Sacciol, Sacxiat, Los Alamos

Sacspili

Chumashan

Sacspili. A Chumashan village formerly near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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See also Sacpili, Sahch'pele

Sacspili Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. -Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 458, 1874.

Sacpili.—Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 672, ft. note 1884 (between San Buenaventura and Purisima, 12½ leagues W of San Buenaventura and 2½ W of Santa Barbara.-Goycoechea, 1796.)

Saqpili

See also Sacpili, Salpilil? ~~Axpitil? Paxpili?~~ Sah$^{ch'}$pele Saspili, Saxpili, Sespil, Sexpill, Tsxpili

Sacssiol Chumashan

Sacssiol; Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sacciol.

Sactapaquiahua ? Chumashan

Sactapaquiahua . -- "Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Ynez Mission belonged, according to books of baptism."-- From extracts made for Bancroft Library from Archivo de la Mision de Santa Ynez, Libros y Documentos, p. 10, 1877.

Sactila Ennesen

Sactila: Rancheria of the Chalon [tribe or region] mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission. Spelling in main text Sactila; spelling in margin Satilca. Mision La Soledad, Libros de Mision, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Satilca

Sacuaja

Sacuaja: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (6 Indians). Spellings: Sacuaja 4 times; Sacoja 2; Sajugua; Sajagua, Sajoja.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Sacxiat

Chumashan

Sacxiat: Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission.-- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876

Sacxiol Chumashan

Sacxiol: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sacciol.

Sadan Mewko Mewan

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif -Taylor, Calif Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

[Note: Typographical error for Saclan.]

See also Sadanes

Sadanes Mewko Mewan

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native
Races, I, 453, 1874.

[Note: Typographical error for Saclan, Saclanes.]

See also Sadan

Sadaues

Sadaues. A former rancheria connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal. 407

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See also sadanes, Sadan

Sadi

Sadi.-- W J McGee(quoting "San Francisco Chronicle, Jan24,1896"): 17th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

See also Ceris, Seri

Să-ĕhch (Să-ă^{hl}) Po-lik-lah

~~Poliklo~~ Turok, village on north ~~Right (N)~~ bank Klamath River opposite Too-rep. ~~and Turner~~. (Given me by woman of Ko"-tep-cam and men from Requa.)

Si-elth, Si-alth.-- Po-lik-lah name for their village on N bank Klamath River about 6 miles from mouth of river, and opposite village of Tu-rep. -- Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, pp. 193, 202, 203, 1916.

[Note: Not to be confused with village of Sy-ah (Shaa) about 24 miles farther up the river and on opposite bank from Si-elth]

See Să-ă^{hl}

See also Saac, , Si-elth, Si-alth, Shaitl, Schaitl

Sagamye

Sagamye: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.
See Sajamei

Saganiu Monache Shoshonean

Saganiu: Site of first Ghost Dance west of Sierra ("about May 1871"). "A high flat-topped hill overlooking the No.Fk. of the San Joaquin River."--A.H.Gayton, Ghost Dance of 1870 in South-Central Calif., pp.66-68,74, 1930.

Sagayack Mewko? Mewan?

Sagayack. -- Sutter writes: "Chulte left today for Sagayack. -- John A. Sutter, New Helvetia, Diary of Events from 1845-8, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

Prob Sagayacumne

Sagayacumné Mewko Mewan

Sagayacumné. --Tribe of wild Indians or Gentiles in lower Sacramento Valley in country E of San Joaquin & Sacramento rivers. Population Nov. 1846, 47 (27 males & 20 females). -- E.A.Gatten's Census of Indian Population Made for John A. Sutter's Report to Sec'y of State, Dec. 20, 1847. In Documents for the Hist. of Calif. 1846-49, Bancroft Library MS.

Sagayacumne. -- Bancroft [after Sutter 1847], Native Races, I, 450, 1874.

Sagayacumné, Sagayacumney, Sagayacumnes,-- Spellings in Sutter's Diary of Events from 1845-8, pp. 88, 120, 180, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1881.

Sagayacumnes. -- "The Sagayacumnes don't come in any more". Letter of J.A.Sutter to Antonio Sunol, N.Helvetia,

See Si-a-kum-ne

Aug. 16, 1841. --MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1877.

Sagayacumnes. -- Bancroft [after Sutter 1841] , Hist. of Calif., IV, 228, 1886.

[Note: According to Sutter the Sewamenes and Sagayacumnes were entirely different tribes, the former numbering 45, the latter 47.

Sagayayumne[s] ~~Sa Saynamines~~ Mewko Mewan

Tribe or subtribe on east side of lower Sacramento River, Calif. Name given J. D. Dana in 1841 by John A. Sutter of Sutter's Fort. Word for water 'kik' (= keek). — Hale, Eth. U. S. Expl. Exped. 630, 1846; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 450, 1874; III, 566, 649, 1875. Probably same as Siyakumna, which see (tur g being an obvious typographic error for y). (classification)

See Si-a-kum'-ne,

See also Sacayacomne, Sacayaquimne, Zacayacumne

Sagenomnas Mewko Mewan

Sagenomnas. A tribe of California, apparently of the central portion, and probably about San Joaquin r. It belonged either to the Yokuts (Mariposan) or to the Moquelumnan family.

Sage-nom-nas.—Johnston in Sen. Ex. Doc. 61, 32d Cong., 1st sess., 20, 1852. **Sage-nom-nis.**—Ryer in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 32d Cong., spec. sess., 199, 1853.

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See Si-ă-kum'-ne

Olhonean

Sagin

Rancheria formerly ~~near~~ in Santa Cruz county. In 1819 tributary to Santa Cruz Mission, Calif.--Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol.XIII, No.8, April 5, 1860; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 454, 1874.

Sagim? Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Cruz Mission (8 Indians). Spellings: Sagim 1; Jagim 1; Xagim 1.-- Mision Santa Cruz, Libro de Bautismos, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.
[also "Sagun in the Tulares"]

See also Jagim, Sagim , Sagun

Sagin

Olhonean

Sagin. A Costanoan village situated in 1819 within 10 m. of Santa Cruz mission, Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 5, 1860.

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Luiseño

Sagivit

Sagivit: Rancheria at site of San Juan Capistrano Mission mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission . Spellings: Sagivit 9 times; Sagibit 1; Sajivit 4; Sajibit 1; Sajavit 1; ; Zagibit 14; Zagivit 1; Sigibi 1; Sacape 2; Sajange 1.-- Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

See also Sajirit

Geographical name

Sagollin

Sagollin. -- "Indian name of ~~the~~ Salinas River (head - waters) between San Miguel & Santa Margarita in San Luis Obispo County.-- A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. 13, No. 10, April 27, 1860.

Saguam

Saguam: Tribe mentioned once in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

Saguiya

Saguiya : Rancheria mentioned in 'Padron' or Register of San Luis Rey and Pala Missions. Spellings Saguiya, Siguia twice.--MS, no title or date.

Sagun Yokut

Sagun: Rancheria "in the Tulares" mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Sagin, Sagim, Xagim, Jagim

Sagunte Olhonean

Sagunte. A former village, presumably Costanoan, connected with Dolores mission, San Francisco, Cal.--Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. **Handbook Am. Indians Pt. 2, p. 409, 1910**

Sagunte Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif
Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native Races, I, 453, 1874.

See also Chagunte

Sagusho Chumashan

Sagusho: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sajuchu.

Sagxpilil Chumashan

Sagxpilil, Sagpilil: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Saspili

Sahachi Chumashan

Sahachi. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission. -- Archivos de la Mision de La Purisima Concepcion, 10, MS Copy, Bancroft Library, 1876.
[Note: Not to be confused with Achi, the 2 being different rancherias according to the Purisima record]

See also Salachi

Sah-ah Polikla

Sah-ah: Ancient Polikla village at fish dam on south bank Klamath River close to Kā-pel. -- CHM

See also Saa

Sah-chah-let-ă-mi 'Ham-fo Pomoan

Sah-chah-let-ă-mi: Name for Lower Lake Indians (Ham-fo). Given me by an old Indian at Sebastopol (Kah-tah-we-chum-mi or We-shum-tat-tah) -- CHM

Tribe

Name Sah^{ch}-woo-rum

Standard form

Tribe ☐ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source

Identification and remarks

Sah^{ch}-woó-rum

Karok

Village NW side Klamath River 2 miles below Chah-me-kneé-nutch. Told me by Karok. — cam

See also Sa-vou-ra, Sa-vour-ras, Sa-vow-ra, Sa-von-ra, Sa-ron-ra, Sawuara, Sogorem, Shah-woo-rum

Cahuilla

·Sah'-ĕ

Cahuilla ranchería (on Ramona Reservation) on SW slope of Thomas Mt. about 4 miles due so of Hemet Reservoir and about the same distance north of Cahuilla Reservation. Told me by Chief Leonicio Lugo and Lupy Lugo. - cam.

·Sah'-haht-pah ·Koos'-tam Shoshonean

Cahuilla ranchería, headquarters of Koos'-tam tribe or subtribe, formerly at what is now El Casco station in San Timoteo Canyon (between Redlands Junction and Beaumont). The former head chief, Juan Antonio, lived here. Told me by Cahuilla chief Leonicio Lugo. - cam.

sahatapa: Village in San Timoteo canyon near El Casco to which 5 clans of "Mountain Cahuilla" moved from Riverside These Indians had been brought to vicinity of Riverside as a guard about 1846.--W. D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in Southern Calif., pp. 7, 150, 151, May 28, 1929.

Sah'-kahs Wintoon

Pat'win village on east side of Sacramento River 5 miles above Kŭs'. Told me by Blind Tom of Poosoone.

Sah'-kah hlab'-be Choo-hel'-mem-sel' Wintoon

Sah'-kah hlab'-be: Small Choo-hel'-mem-sel' rancheria on south side Hypers Creek near junction with Little Stony Creek. -- Sam

Sahl'-sahl-po-goot — Me-wan stock

Village of O'-lā'-yo'-me tribe formerly situated on flat ground near SE corner of Wen'-nock Lake (at sw base of Cone Peak), just south of Chilan Ranch, Lake Co., Calif. Site shown me by member of tribe.- CHM

Sahl'-sahl po-goot.--Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

Sah'-mah — Midoo stock

Village of Pā'-we-nan or Nis'-se-pā'-we-nan tribe, on east side Sacramento River about 1½ mile below mouth of American River on spot now covered by city cemetery of Sacramento. Told me by inhabitant of Poo-soo'-ne, Nov. 1905.-CHM.

Location ("Ranchiria de Gentiles") but no name shown on map of New Helvetia, 1841. — Bancroft, Hist. Calif. IV, 230, 1886.

Sah-mi'

Shastan

Sah-mi'.--Shaste rancheria on Sciad Creek, on north side Klamath River. Told me by Yreka & Shasta Valley Shaste. Sciad Creek is called Sah-mi'-kow or Sum-mi'-kow. A Klamath Canyon Shasta woman at Hamburg (always lived there) called the Sciad creek rancheria Sum-mi' ish-she to am'-mah which means Sciad Cr. people houses. - Cam

See also Sum-mi, Sum-mi-ish-she-to am'-mah.

Sah-nah-che'

Lo-lahn'-kōk

Athapaskan

Sah-nah-che': Lo-lahn'-kōk name for their rancheria on W side South Fork Eel River (Humboldt County) on flats opposite Miranda (now nearly washed away). - Cam.

Sah-nel See Se-nel Pomo

Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 112, 1853. Also Ri'kel, Ibid 634.
Apparently at or near Ukiah. - Cram

Sahs ah-kah-ke Chumash ?

Too-lol'-min name of old Kas-tāk ranchria on Castak Lake, Tejon Mts., Kern Co., Calif. Given me by Tejon Too-lol-min. The people of this village called themselves Sah-sā'-mahn-ne. - Cram

Chemesk?

Sah-sā'-mahn-ne (or Sahs-ā'-mahn-ne)
Tribe formerly on Castac Lake, Tejon hts., Kern Co., Calif.
Name in their own language. The Spaniards called them
Castānos. Given me at the Tejon. From Sahs, Eyes
The Too-lol'-mix call Kastāk ranchería Sahs'-ah-kah'-ke. - Cam

Sah'-shim mi-dem Wahshoo
No-to'-koi-yo (= NE Midoo) name for Honey Lake Wahshoo.
Told me by Noto'koiyo man in Plumas Co. - Cam.

·Sah-sil

Yurok

Lower Klamath village. – Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1881, 274, 1881. – Ibid for 1882, 330, 1882. – Ibid every year till 1889, 496, 1889.

Saht'

Shoshonean

Klamath (Yah-nah'k-ne) name for Piute.
Told me by members of Klamath tribe. – Gatschet.

·Sah'-ti-yum-me -yo-me

Me-wan stock

Former village of O'-lā'-yo'-me tribe at Lŭ-pŭ lōk-lo (a rocky place) at south end of Coyote valley about 2 miles south of Guenoc, Lake Co., Calif. Given me by member of tribe.-CDM.

Sah'-ti-yo-me po-koot.—Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.353, June 1907.

Sah'-te was the Weasel man of the first people. He lived in the rocks + underground. He called back, making the echo.-CDM

See also Satiyome, Tsatiyomi

Sahuchu

Chumashan

Sahuchu, Sahucho: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Purisima Mission, MS, 1788-1834.

See Sajuchu

Sai

Sai: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Sei.

Saia

Athapaskan

Saia. The name which the Hupa employ, when speaking to white people, to designate the Athapascans to the s. of themselves, on Mad r. and the tributaries of Eel r., Cal. Through misunderstanding this name was given these people when they were taken prisoners by the military in 1862 and removed to a reservation on Smith r., in what is now Del Norte co., where some of them remained until that reservation was abandoned in 1868. They were then removed to Hupa valley, where, ill-treated by the Hupa, they eked out a pitiful existence for 10 years, finally drifting back to their old neighborhood. They closely resembled the Wailaki in language and customs. Spalding (Ind. Aff. Rep., 82, 1870) gave their population as 27 men and 46 women. In 1877 they were nearly extinct. They were once among the bravest of the California Indians. 410 (P. E. G.)

Noan'-kakhl.—Powers in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 124, 1877 (Wailaki name). **Sai'-az.**—Ibid., 122. **Siahs.**—Gibbs in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 139, 1853. **Sians.**—Ibid. **Siaws.**—Spalding in Ind. Aff. Rep., 82, 1870. **S-yars.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 132, 1867.

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See Si'-ah

Tribe Kamia

Name Saiai

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

·Saiaz ~~(Si'ah)~~ Athapaskan

"Tribe" on Hoopa Valley Reservation in 1864.--Indians Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Vol. I (Laws), 815, 1904.

Saiaz.-- Powell. Linguistic families, p.55, 1891, [One of the Pacific Group tribes of the Athapascan family.]

Saiaz: Population in 1910, six in California.--Dixon, Census of 1910: Indian Population, p. 17, published June 26, 1913.

See Sai'-az, Siah, Siaw, Siaha, Sian, Siaz, S-yars, Seaws, Si'-ar

Sai'-az ~~(Si-ah)~~ Athapaskan

Tribe ~~which~~ said by Powers to have formerly occupied the tongue of land jutting down between Eel river and Van Dusens Fork, Calif.

Powers, Tribes of Calif., p 122, 1877. On the same page he says "they once dwelt somewhere on the east bank of Eel River..." Ibid 122.

Tribes on Hoopa Reservation

Saiaz.-Rept. Commr. Ind. Affrs. for 1877, 246, 1877.- Ibid for 1879, 218, 1879.- Ibid for 1880, 228, 1880.- Ibid for 1881, 261, 1881.- Ibid for 1882, 302, 1882.- Ibid for 1883, 226, 1883.- Ibid for 1884, 256, 1884. Ibid [every year to] Rept. for 1908, 149, 1909.

Si'-ah is not a tribal name but a word meaning "far off people or tribe" and is used by the athapaskan tribes of NW California for various distant tribes.- CSM

See also Siah, Siaw, Siahe, Sian, Siaz, Siar, S-yars, Seaws,

Saidoka Modok Lutuamian

Saidoka: Given by Gatschet as name used by Snake Indians for Modok Indians.--A.S.Gatschet, Klamath Indians, Contr.N.Amer.Eth.,Vol.2, Pt. 1, p. xxxiv, 1890.

Saidukas Shoshonean

Saidukas: Prehistoric Indians known as "Tule Eaters," inhabiting "a deep niche in the Sierra Nevada mountains 23 miles southwest of Lovelock, Nev." Tribe wiped out by Piutes. Relics believed to be 3,000 yrs old.--San Francisco Call, June 1, 1929.

See Sidocaw Pi-Utes

See also Say-do-carah, Si-do-ka, Saidyuka

Saidyuka SHOSHONEAN

Saidyuka.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.110, 1891 (Klamath Lake region)

See also Say-do-carah, ~~Shirrydikas~~, Sidocaw Piutes,

Saiempive Yokut

Chemehuevi name for Yokuts. — Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of Calif., 108, 1907.

It is singular that the Chemehuevi should have had a name for so distant a people as the Yokut, and shows communication with the Tejon - dwn.

Saijelme

Saijelme: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See also Chayem

Tribe Kamia

Name Saijhi

Standard form Asaija

Tribe ☐ Village ☒ Other ☐

Source Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822

Identification and remarks Rancheria of "Cullamac" mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission.

Saijhi Kaḿ-me-i Yuman

Saijhi, Saiai: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Asaijá

Sailan

Tribe or rancheria mentioned

Sailan.-- ~~Spelling~~ (in Sonoma Mission Register (1 Indian):-- Padron de la Mision de San Francisco Solano, Original MS, 1824-1833 (Bancroft Library).

Sai-nals

Pomo

Band on Russian River, Calif.

McKee, Senate Ex. Doc . 4, Special Session, p 144, 1853.

See also Se-nel', Sanel,

See also Sainal, Sanel, Sai-nell, Sai-nels, Se-nel

Sai-nell Pomo

Tribe or band meeting U.S. Treaty Commr. at Camp Fernando Feliz on Russian River, Aug. 22, 1851. – 18 Calif. Treaties, 1852; Senate reprint, 4, 57, 58, 1905.

Sainell.-- C.C.Royce: 18th Ann.Rept.Bur.Eth.for 1896-97, Part 2: p.959, 1899 [publ.1901].

See also Sai-nels, Sai-nals, Sanel, Se-nel', Sanelos, Shanel, Canel

"Sai-nels-chas-kaw" [= Sai-nels; Chas-kan was chief] Pomo

Band on Russian River, Calif. – McKee, Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 145, 1853.

Written Sai-nell in 18 Calif. Treaties, where it is stated (p. 57) that Chas-kan was the chief.

See Sainal, Sanel, Sai-nell

Saitodadañ

Athapaskan

Saitodadañ: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Baskaiya subtribe on main Eel River about 5 miles below mouth of North Fork Eel.--P.E.Goddard,Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif.Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol.,Vol.20, pp. 102, 109 & map, 1923.

5 miles north of NFK

Saitoye

Athapaskan

Saitoye: Given by Goddard as winter shelter used by people of the Baskaiya subtribe of "Wailaki" on east side main Eel River 2-4½miles below mouth of North Fork Eel. (Under high cliff 500 feet long).-- P.E.Goddard Habitat of Wailaki, Univ.Calif.Pubs.Arch.& Ethnol., Vol.20, pp. 102 & 109, 1923.

alt 4½

Sajaibit

Sajaibit: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Gabriel, MS, 1771-1820.

See Chajaibit.

Sajalmat

Sajalmat: Rancheria mentioned once (1791) in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.

Sajamei

Sajamei: Rancheria mentioned in Books of Baptisms, San Juan Capistrano Mission(17 Indians). Spellings: Sajamei 3 times; Sajameie 2 times; Sajamaie; Sajmai 3; Sajme 1; Sagamye; Sackme; Zagmaye.--Mision de San Juan Capistrano, Libros de Bautismos, MS, 1777-1846.

Sajanga

Sajanga: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Fernando Mission (1 Indian, 1802).--Mision San Fernando, Libro de Bautismos, 1797-1855.

Luiseño

Sajange

Sajange: Rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sagivit

Luiseño

Sajibit, Sajivit, Sajavit

Sajabit, Sajivit, Sajavit: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sagivit.

Luiseno

Sajirit

Original name of site of mission San Juan Capistrano, southern Calif.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 304,1884.

"In several of the mission registers the aboriginal name was written Quanis-Savit, which was, in all but one, erased and Sajirit substituted."--Ibid, footnote.

Note: Typographical error for Sajivit.--SRC.

See also Quanis Savit , Sajivit

Sajmai, Sajme

Sajmai, Sajme: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libros de Bautismos, Mision de San Juan Capistrano, MS, 1777-1846.

See Sajamei.

Sajopin

Prob Kaofak?
Kamúnei?

Sajopin: Rancheria in Warner Valley: ~~mentioned in unsigned diary~~ of Grijalba's expedition (1795) overland between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. In San Josef valley "we found a ditch of much water, coming out from the mountain and passing by the rancheria Sajopin on the right hand."--Diary of a Reconnaissance made with Pablo Grijalva, Aug. 17-26, 1795, MS copy from Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, Vol. 4, Espediciones y Caminates, 1806-21, p 201, Bancroft Library, 1876.

maybe Hatka-pim, Takupin

Sajpili Chumashan

Sajpili, Sajpilil: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786-1825.

See Saspili

Sajpilin: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Buenaventura, MS, 1782-1808.

Sajpili: Rancheria mentioned in "Padrones" or Registers of La Purisima Mission, MSS, 1804-6; 1814, 1822. See Saxpil.

San Miguel or Sajpili: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Deaths, Santa Barbara Mission, MS, 1786.

Sajuchu: Rancheria mentioned in La Purisima Mission Records (74 Indians). Spellings: Sajuchu 74 times in Register, 1799-1804; Sajuchu 4 in Register 1804-6; Sajuchu or Santa Rosa in Register, 1814; Sajuchù or Santa Rosa, Sajuhu or Santa Rosa, Sajuhu in Register, 1822; Sajuachu or Santa Rosa, Sahuchu, Sahucho, Sagusho in Book of Baptisms, 1788-1834; Sajucho in Register, 1826.

Sajahu: Rancheria mentioned in Santa Ynez Mission records (3 Indians). Spellings: Sajuhu in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de Santa Ynez, MS, 1804-1866; Sachuchu, Sauchu, Sauchuchu in Register of Santa Ynez Mission, MS, 1803-10 (book 17, Archives of Parochial Church of Santa Barbara).

See also Sajuachu, Sauchu

Sajuchu or Sta. Rosa. -- Rancheria tributary to La Purisima Mission, Calif.-- Archivos de la Mision de la Purisima, MS Copy, 10, Bancroft Library, 1876.

Sajuchu.-- Rancheria to whom neophytes of Santa Inez Mission belong, according to books of baptism."-- Archivos de la Mision de Santa Inez, Libros y Documentos, Extracts made for Bancroft Library, MS, p. 10, 1877.

See also Sauchu, Sanchu, Santa Rosa, Lajuchu

Sajugua, Sajagua, Sajojá

Sajugua, Sajagua, Sajojá: Spellings for rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

See Sacuaja

Sāk

Midoo stock

Village of No-to'-mus-se (subtribe of Nis'-se-non) on north side of American River 2 miles below Kah'-de-mah (or 7 miles east of Sacramento). Sāk was the westernmost (or lowest) village of the Nis-se-non tribe. - cam

Sakaiakumni.-- Powell. Linguistic Families, p.93, 1891.

See also Sakaikumne,

See Siakumine

Sakaikumne Mewiko Mewan

. Sakaikumne. A division of the Miwok formerly living between Cosumne and Mokelumne rs., Cal.
Sagayayumnes.—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 630, 1846.

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See Si-ah-kumine, Sakaikumni,

Sakanteldaň

Athapaskan

Sakanteldaň: Given by Goddard as "Wailaki" village of the Ninkannichkaiya subtribe on west side main Eel River about midway between mouths of Blue Rock and Bell Springs creeks.-- P. E. Goddard, Habitat of Wailaki, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Arch. & Ethnol., Vol. 20, pp. 99, 109 & map, 1923.

Sakhone

Olhonean?

Sakhone A former Costanoan village on the site of Soledad mission, Cal.
Sakhones.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 20, 1860.

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·Sakhones Olhonean?

" The Sakones (not Sanjones) clan had rancherias on the ranchos now known as Loucitta, Tarro, National Buen Esperanza, Buena Viesta, and lands of that vicinity."-- Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Vol. XIII, No.9, April 20, 1860. ~~(also, Ibid, Feb. 22, 1860)~~

Name Sakhones applied also to the place where Soledad mission stands (Ibid, Feb. 22, 1860).

Monterey region -

Written Sakhone by Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875 (name only).

·Sakhones (after ·Taylor), Ibid, I, ·455, 1874.

·Taylor affirms that the ·Sakhones, Chalanes, Katlendaruhas, Mutcunes, Loytoquis, Thamiens, and ·Eslenes speak dialects of ·Runsien (Bancroft, Native Races, III, ·653, 1875)

Sakishmai Yuman

Sakishmai: Luiseno name for Guejito.--Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, Univ. Calif. Pubs. Am. Arch. & Ethn., Vol. 4, p. 149, 1907.

Sakisimme Mewko Mewan

Neophyte rancheria in Sacramento valley, Calif.
Bancroft, Native Races Pacific States, Vol.I, p450, 1874.
~~Probably inhabitants of Sak village, which see.~~

[Note. -- Typographical error for Lakisimne, shown by comparison of Bancroft's list with Sutter's lists and diary]

See also Lakisimné, Lakissimney's, Laquisimes, Lakkisamnes

Saklans Mewko Mewan

Tribe mentioned by Choris as numerous at Mission Dolores, San Francisco, in 1816. — Choris, Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, Paris, 1822. (p. 6.)
Spelled Soclan by Chamisso in Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise, III, 23, 1821.
~~? Possibly inhabitants of Sak village, which see.~~

Bancroft (after both), Native Races, I, 453, 1874.
Said to have lived on east side San Francisco Bay, at or so of Oakland.
J. P. Harrington wrote me in 1921 that José at Pleasanton "knows the tribe name Sak-lā-ne-kma in the plural form. The singular was variously given as Sak-lan and Sak-la-ne. They were not the same as the Esteriños."

See also Soclan, Chaclan, Chaclanes, Saklanes (Sacalanes, Saklans), Zaclom? (Saclan), Acalanes

Mewan

·Sāk'-lo'-ke Hoo'-koo-e'-ko ~~Me-wuk stock~~

Big village of Hoo'-koo-e-ko tribe on long point at mouth of Tomales Bay (on east side about 1½ mile north of Hamlet station). Name means 'Nettle Gap' - from sāk, nettle, and lo'-ke a gap between two hills. Told me by member of tribe. - cram

Merriam, Dist. and Classif. of Mewan Stock of California, Amer. Anthropologist, NS IX, p.356, June 1907.

Spellings for rancheria in Book of Baptisms, San Rafael Mission (18 Indians, 1817-1824): Seglogue 3 times; Saglogue 2; Sergloque 1; rancheria Xecloque 5; rancheria Xeglogue 1; Xocloque 1; Xecloke 1. "Guayole was chief of Seglogue"; Seglogue + Cachi.--Mision San Rafael, Libro de Bautismos, 1818-1839, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

See also Seglogue, Saglogue, Sergloque, Xecloque, Xeglogue

·Sakones Ennesen?

Tribe located between coast and Salinas River and south of Monterey Bay, Calif.--Bancroft, Native Races, I, on map opp. p.322, 1874. (Spelt Sakonçs on map - the ç being an evident misprint for e)

See also Sakhones

Sakuma

Yuman?

Sakuma. A band formerly inhabiting the lower Colorado valley in the present Arizona or California, who were conquered, absorbed, or driven out by the Mohave.—Bourke in Jour. Am. Folklore, II, 185, 1889.

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Salachi

Chumashan

Salachi. A Chumashan village formerly near Purísima mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal. Twice mentioned in mission archives; seemingly two villages of the same name.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Salachi Chumashan

Rancheria tributary to La Purissima Mission, Calif.-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861. Bancroft (after Taylor), Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

See also Sahachi

Salachit

Salachit: Rancheria mentioned once (in 1828) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision Santa Cruz, 1791-1835, MS Copy by A. Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Salaguaj Chumashan

Salaguaj alias El Montecito: Rancheria about a league E of the Presidio of Santa Barbara mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Buenaventura Mission. (9 Indians). Spellings: Salaguaj twice, Saluag twice; Salaguac, Saluhaj twice.--Mision de San Buenaventura, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1782-1818.

Salaguaj: Rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura.--From Extracts made from Archivo de la Mision de San Buenaventura, Libros de Mision, for Bancroft Library.

Salagua: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, Santa Barbara Mission (29 Indians). Spellings: Salagua 14 times; Salaguas 5; Salaguaj; Salaguat; Salagual 2; Saloguat; Salahuaj; Salahuag; Salahuax; Salajuaj; Xalahuax;

[OVER]

Sée also Shalawa, Sh,hal waj, Cal-a-wa, El Montecito, San Bernardino

Salan Pomas Pomo

Referred to by Capt. Ford, Rept. Comm. Ind. Aff., 1856, 257; may have meant the people of cane'l or sedam.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol.6, 141, 142, Feb. 1908

Salan Pomas: Tribe of Indians inhabiting Potter Valley. Number 250 and live on Mr. Potter's rancho.-H. L. Ford, in Rept. Commr. Indian Affairs for 1856, 257, 1857.

Chalaguas, Chalagua, Chalajuaj. Spanish names El Montecito and San Bernardino . -- Mision de Santa Barbara, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1786-1825.

Sulaguaj alias San Bernardino: Spellings in Libro de Difuntos, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786.

Chalaguaj, alias San Bernardino, Xalauaj: Spellings in Libro de Matrimonios, Mision de Santa Barbara, MS, 1786.

·Salan Pomo[a]s]
Tribe in Potter Valley, Calif. (Mendocino Co.) H.L. Ford in Rept.
Bancroft, (after Ford) Native Races Pacific States, Vol. I, p448, 1874.
(Comm. Indian Affairs for 1856, p. 808, 1856 (Numbered 250, Ibid)
See Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo 141, 142, 1908.

written Salan Pomas by Ford, Ibid, House Doc. 1, 34th Cong. 3d Sess. 808, 1856.

See Jas Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 141, 142, 1908

Salan Pomo Central Pomoan

Salan Pomo. A name given by Ford (Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 257, 1857), in the form Salan Pomas, as that of a division of the Pomo which inhabited Potter valley, Mendocino co., Cal. It is probable that this name is a corruption of Shanel, the name of one of the largest of the old villages in this valley. 415 (S. A. B.)

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sa'latcada (=Sah'-lah.chah.dah) Pomo

Old camp site of "Valley Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on ridge between Anderson and Rancheria creeks about 2 1/4 mi. west of Boonville.

Said to be from sa'la, redwood bark, and tca'da or dja'da, run away (?); see old myth.

ETHNO - GEOG POMO

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 153, Feb. 1908

Salatustus

Salatustus: Rancheria mentioned in "Padron" or Register of La Purisima Mission, MS, 1799-1804.

Salayme Olhonean

Salayme: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810.

See Ssalayme.

Salenthre

Salenthre: Tribe mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Juan Bautista Mission (1 Indian, 1825).--Mision de San Juan Bautista, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1797-1832.

Saliguilimu

Saliguilimu: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de La Purisima, MS, 1788-1834.

See Jalihuilimu.

Salina Ennesen

*Salina: Paul Rivet in Les Langues du Monde, A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen, p.612, Paris, 1924.

See: Ennesen
See also: Salinan

Ennesan
~~Salinan~~

Salinan

Stock name for coast tribes from Santa Lucia Peak southerly to near San Luis Obispo. — Henshaw & Mooney, Linguistic Families of Indian Tribes North of Mexico, 1, 1885. — Powell, Linguistic Families, 101, 1891.

Salinan: A.H. Gayton, Ghost Dance 1870 So-Central Calif., p.62, map p.63, 1930.

Salinans: W.D. Strong, Analysis of Southwestern Society, Am. Anthrop. (Vol. 29, No. 1) p.46, Jan.-Mar. 1927. Ibid 9, 18, 32.

See also Kroeber, Univ. Calif. Pubs: Arch. & Eth. vol. 8, p. 18, 1908.

Salinan: --W.D. Strong, Aboriginal Soc. in So. Calif., pp. 341, 344. [no information] May 28, 1929

See ENNESAN

OVER

Salinan Family

Salinan Family. A linguistic stock of California, named by Latham (1856) and Powell (1891) from Salinas r. The Salinan Indians inhabited parts of San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and perhaps San Benito cos., their territory extending from the sea to the main ridge of the Coast range and from the head of the Salinas drainage to a short distance above Soledad. Little is known about them; no name for themselves as a body, for their language, or for any division, either in their own or in any other Indian language, is known; nor is it known what any such divisions may have been. The name of the place at which the mission of San Miguel was established was Vahia, or Vatica, and that of the mission of San Antonio, Sextapay. The Tatche (Tachi) or Telame Indians, mentioned by Duflot de Mofras as at San Antonio, are Yokuts tribes that were brought to that mission. Cholame cr. and town in San Luis Obispo co. possibly take their name from a Salinan word, and the same may be the case with Jolon in Monterey co.

The missions of San Antonio and San Miguel (q. v.) were established in Salinan territory in 1771 and 1797. The total baptisms at these missions reached 4,400 and 2,400 respectively, and it appears that these numbers included Yokuts. Like all the other tribes, the Salinan Indians decreased rapidly during mission times, the numbers at each mission having fallen to fewer than 700 by 1831, and more rapidly after secularization. At present their total number is perhaps 20, most of them near Jolon. See *California Indians, Mission Indians, Missions.*

The Salinan language is very irregular in its structure and more complex than most languages of California. Two dialects, those of San Antonio and San Miguel, which do not differ much, are known, and it is probable that there were others. The Salinan Indians appear to have lived in houses of brush or grass and to have had no canoes. They hunted more than they fished, but depended for their subsistence principally on vegetal food, such as acorns and grass seed. They used stone mortars and coiled baskets, and burned the dead. Of their religion and mythology nothing is known, except that they regarded the eagle, the coyote, and the humming-bird as creators. (H. W. H. A. L. K.)

×**Runsiens.**—Keane in Stanford's Compend., Cent. and S. Am., 476, 1878 (San Miguel of his group belongs here). =**Salinan.**—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 101, 1891. <**Salinas.**—Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 85, 1856. >**San Antonio.**—Powell

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over]

Salinan: Included in Penutian-Lutuamian stock. Julian Steward, Ind. Tribes Sequoia Nat. Park Region. Nat. Park Service, 1935. p.3; map ap. p. 2.

in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., III, 568, 1877. <**Santa Barbara.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 157, 1877 (cited here as containing San Antonio); Gatschet in U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Mer., VII, 419, 1879 (contains San Antonio and San Miguel). >**Sextapay.**—Taylor quoted by Shea, Lib. Am. Ling., VII, vii, 1861.

VERSO

Salinas

Ennesan

Salinas.--"Latham. Trans. Phlolog. Soc. Lond., 85, 1856"
(quoted by Powell. Linguistic Families, p.101, 1891).
102,

SALINAS Group

Latham.- Opuscula, 350-351, 1860. Latham includes in this group 'Ruslen', 'Eslen' and 'Carmel', 'San Antonio' and 'San Miguel' - tribes now known to belong to 3 distinct linguistic stocks. - cam.

Salineros

Serian

Tribe on Tiburon Island, Gulf of Calif., in 1724.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., I, 30, 1884; "the Seris, Tepocas, Salineros, Tiburon Islanders, and other bands of the gulf coast above Guaymas."

Salineros.-- W J McGee (quoting Rivera, 1727): 17th Ann. Rept. Bur. Eth. for 1895-96: p.129, 1898.

See also Seri

Saljuaya

Saljuaya: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Luis Obispo Mission (7 Indians). Spellings: Saljuaya 6 times; Saluaya 1.-- Mision de San Luis Obispo, Libro primero de Bautismos, MS, 1772-1823.

Sal-lah'-to Mewiwah Mewan

Former Mewiwah rancheria on north side Merced River in Merced canyon, on ground now (1910) occupied by railroad station at El Portal, 9 miles below Yosemite Valley. Large village covering most of the flat ground at El Portal. The uppermost village in Merced canyon - first below Yosemite. Told me in August and October 1910 by Ahwane Mewiwah now living in the canyon just below El Portal. - CHM
The place name of El Portal appears to be Sas'-oo-lah. - CHM.

Sallagua

Sallagua: Rancheria mentioned in Bock of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings Sallagua; Sellejuau.- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismo, MS, 1769-1822.

See also Sellehuá, Siljuau, Siljua.

Sallavan

Sallavan: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, La Soledad Mission, 1791 -?, MS Copy by A.Pinart, Bancroft Library, 1878.

Sallenches Prob. error for Tallenches Yokut

Tribe mentioned by M. B. Lewis ~~in 1856~~ as formerly on the San Joaquin River but in 1856 united with the Chuckchancy and then numbering 80. – Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1856, House Doc. 1, 34th Cong 3d Session, 803, 1856.

In Rept. of following year written Tallenches, which see.

See Talinches, Tallinches, Tallenches, Talluches, Lallinches, Dalinchi.

Salmon River (or Coratem) Karok

Name applied to tribes on lower Salmon River, Calif., in 1852. --R.McKee, Sen.Ex.Doc.4, Spec.Sess.1853, pp.299, 311, 1853.

See Kworatem
also Coratem, Quoratem

Salnahakaisiku Chumashan

Salnahakaisiku (*Sal-na-ha-kai'-sĭ-ku*). A Chumashan village formerly in Ventura co., Cal., at a locality now called El Llano de Santa Ana.—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
Pt. 2, p. 418, 1910

Sal na-ha-kai-sĭ-ku Chumashan

Sal na-ha-kai-sĭ-ku: Former rancheria in southern Ventura County in Santa Ana Valley.-- MS Vocabulary obtained by H. W. Henshaw at San Buenaventura, Nov. 1884. Spanish spelling, Sal nojalcai-si cuw, quoted from educated halfbreed.-- H. W. Henshaw, MS Vocabulary San Buenaventura Language (2 copies) Nos. 293 & 844, Bureau Ethnology.

See also Salnahakisiku, Sal nojalcai-si cuw

Salpilel Chumash

Rancheria formerly on Patera ranch, near Santa Barbara, Calif. --Taylor, Calif. Farmer, April 24, 1863 (from the mission record). Spelled also Salpalil by Taylor, Ibid June 1, 1860. Ibid (Aug. 21, 1863) and quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, I, 459, 1874.

~~Salpilil.--~~

See also Salpalil, Silpaleel, Saughpileel.

Salpilel

Chumashan

Salpilel. A Chumashan village formerly on the Patera ranch, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Salpilel.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 24, 1863. **Sa-pi'-li.**—Henshaw, Santa Barbara MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884. **Saughpileel.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860 (at San Miguel, 6 m. from Santa Barbara mission). **Silpaleels.**—Gatschet in Chief Eng. Rep., pt. III, 553, 1876. **S'pi'-lil.**—Henshaw, Buenaventura MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Handbook Am. Indians
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See also Sa-pí-li, S'pí-lil, Saughpileel, Silpaleel

Salpalil

Chumashan

Salpalil.--"The district of La Patera was known among them as Mescaltitan (with 4 rancherias called Salpalil, Hello or the islet, Alcas and Oksbullow)." -- Notes given to Daniel Hill by Padre Ripoli and published in San Francisco Herald, Dec. 11, 1859. Same information with same spellings given by A.S.Taylor, Calif. Farmer, June 1,1860.

See also Salpilil, Silpalil, Silpaleel, Saughpileel,

Salsacupi — Chumashan

Name of first site of Purísima Mission, Calif., on south side of Rio de Santa Rosa, or San Verardo (E. Santa Inez, Bale) 1/4 league from new site at Los Berros, or Amun (Amúu), mentioned in 1813.--Bancroft, Hist. of Calif., II, 367, 1885.

Same spelling, Ibid 124.

Other spellings are Alsacupi, Lalsacupi.--Ibid 367.

"Romero, Memorias, MS, 1, calls the old site Lompoc, and the new Las Flores."--Ibid 367.

See also Alsacupi, Lalsacupi, Lompoc, Lompoe, Purisima, Algsacupi, Alacupusyuen,

Salse — Olhonean

Bancroft, Native Races, III, 567, 1875. (name only — evidently same as Salsen of Humboldt, a San Francisco Bay tribe).

See Salsen, Salses, Salson, Salsonas

Olhonean

·Salsen (Essai Polit. Nouv. Espagne, I, 321, 1811; Ibid, Tribe on San Francisco Bay, Calif. – Humboldt, New Spain, vol. II (3d ed.) 298, 1822; Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, ·454, 1874.

Humboldt states that the languages of the Matalans, Salsen, and Quirotes "are derived from a common root", Ibid 298; quoted by Bancroft, Native Races, III, ·652, 1875.

Quoted by Adelung in Mithridates, vol. III, pt. 3, 204, 1816.

Salsen.-- A. Balbi (after Humboldt), Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, p. xxxv, 1826.

See also Salson, Salsonas, Salses, Salse

·Salses

Olhonean

Extinct tribe formerly on San Francisco Bay, Calif., mentioned by Humboldt under the spelling Salsen (in Polit. Essai Nouv. Esp. 1, 321, 1811). – Muhlenpfordt, Mejico, II, 454, 1844; Ibid, Bancroft, Native Races, I, 363, 453, 1874 (both after Humboldt).

·Salses

"On the shores of San Francisco Bay, there are the languages spoken by the ·Matalans, ·Salses, and ·Quirotes, which are dialects of one mother language."—Bancroft, Ibid, III, ·652, 1875 (see ft. note).

See Salsen, Salson, Salsonas

Salson Olhonean

Salson nation. -- Palou wrote in 1776 that the Salson nation lived about six leagues to the southeast of the mission of San Francisco in the neighborhood of the inlet. (After Palou, 1787) -- Francisco Palou's Life of Father Junipero Serra, Geo. Wharton James edition, 208, Pasadena, 1913.

Salsonas. -- spelling used by Alexander Forbes in translating the same quotation from which the above reference was taken. -- Alex. Forbes, California, 128, London, 1839.

Salson: Tribe on San Matheo Arroyo mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Francisco Mission. Spellings: Salson, Salzon, Salsones, Salssones, SSalson.--Mision de San Francisco, Libro primero de Bautismps, MS, 1776-1810.

Salsonas, Salse, Salses, Salsen.

Salsona Olhonean

Salsona. Mentioned as a Costanoan division hostile to those Indians among whom Dolores mission at San Francisco, Cal., was established. In 1776 the latter, being attacked by the Salsona, fled to the islands in the bay or to the eastern shore. The Salsona are said to have lived 6 leagues to the S. E., which would put them near San Mateo. They may be identical with the Olhones. See Engelhardt, Franc. in Cal., 295, 1897.

Salsen.—Humboldt, New Spain, II, 345, 1811. **Salses.**—Mayer, Mexico, II, 39, 1853. **Salsona.**—Clavijero, Hist. Baja Cal., 206, 1852. **Salzon.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861.

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Salsonas

Olhonean

Tribe living about 6 leagues [15½ miles] to the southeast of San Francisco [Bay] near an arm of the sea—Bancroft (after Palou, 1787), Nat. Ivo Races ~~of~~ Pac. States, Vol. I, 454, 1874.

Salsonas: Hittell, Hist. Calif. Vol. 1, p. 406, 1885

See also Salsen, Salse, Salces, Salzon

Salssones

Olhomean

Salssones: Tribe mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, Ms, 1776-1810.

See Salson.

Saltauhá

Saltauhá: Rancheria mentioned in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

See Satauhá

Salt Lake Diggers (or Hokandikahs) Shoshonean

Band of Snakes "who inhabit the region about the great lake."--Bancroft (after Stuart, 1865), Native Races, I, 463, 1874; an "inferior band".

See also Hokandikahs

Saluaya

Saluaya: Rancheria mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Luis Obispo, MS, 1772-1823.
See Saljuaya

Salzon Olhonean

Rancheria tributary to Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Calif.
-Taylor, Calif. Farmer, Oct. 18, 1861; Bancroft, Native R
Races, I, 453, 1874.

Salzon: Tribe mentioned in Libro primero de Bautismos, Mision de San Francisco, MS, 1776-1810. See Salson

See Salsen

sama'kahna Pomo

old village of "Lake Division" Pomo, Northern dialect, on west bank of Scott's creek about 3 1/2 mi. north-northwest of Lakeport.

ETHNO - GEOG. POMO.

Barrett, Univ. Calif. Pubs., vol. 6, 156, Feb. 1908

Sa-min-da Pomoan

Tribe in Betumki Valley, [= Little Lake or Willits Valley], Mendocino Co.) ~~near source of Eel River~~, Calif.

McKee, ~~Barbour & Wozencraft~~, Senate Ex. Doc. 1, 32nd. Cong. 1st. Sess. Pt. 3, 502, 1851, also Sa-mun-da, Ibid. Doc. 4, Special Sess. 1853, 146.

Spelled Sa-min-da also by McKee in Schoolcraft III, 634, 1853.

(reprinted in Rept. Comm. Ind. Affrs. for 1851, 240, 1851.)

Barrett writes the name Tsamo'mda and says it is the name of a village. — Barrett, Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 146 footnote, 1908.

See also Sa-mun-da, Tsamo'mda, Saminda s

OVER

Samindas.--Bancroft (after Gibbs), Native Races, Vol. I, p:449, 1874. [This is after M'Kee, not Gibbs, and M'Kee spells it Sa-min-da.]

Saminda.--M'Kee (1851) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 711, 1857.

Samotaijum

Samotaijum: Rancheria mentioned (6 Indians 1797) in Libro de Bautismos, Mision de San Diego, MS, 1769-1822.

Tribe 7

Name Sampectches

Standard form Sampectches

Tribe ☒ Village ☐ Other ☐

Source H. H. Bancroft (after DeSmet, 1859), Native Races of the Pacific States, Vol. I, p. 441, 469, 1874.

Identification and remarks "The Sampectches, the Pagouts and the Ampayouts are the nearest kindred of the Serpents."

Sampeetches Shoshonean

Sampeetches: The Sampeetches are the next neighbors of the Snakes".--P.J.DeSmet, Letters and Sketches, 37, 1843. Written "The Sampeetches, the Payouts and the Ampayouts are the next neighbors of the Snakes" in French edition of same, 'Voyages aux Montagnes Rocheuses', 32, 1845. Spelled Sampeeches in French ed., 29, 1873; and Sampeetches in Fr. ed., 28, 1875.

See also Sumpatch, Sampiches, Sampitches, San Pete Utes

Shoshonean

Sampiches

"The Sampiches are a tribe wandering over the desert south of the Youta Lake. Their language is said to be allied to that of the Snakes."- Wilkes, Expl. Expd., IV, 472, 1845. - Quoted by Prichard, Physical Hist. Mankind, V, 430, 1847. Latham states: "The Sampiches, lying south of the Uta, are similarly considered Uta."- Proc. Philological Soc. London, VI, 74, 1854. (Opuscula 302, 1860.)

On Duflot de Mofras map of 1844 (Atlas terr. de l'Oregon, des Californies, &c) the Sampiches are placed along what is now the boundary between Utah & Nevada, lat. 38°-39° & reach thence westerly.

Hale also speaks of "Yutes and Sampitches".- Ethnog. Wilkes Expl. Expd., 218-219, 1845; quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 661, 1875.

OVER

Sampectches

Bancroft (after De Smet, 1859), Nat. Races of Pac. States, Vol. I, p. 441, 469, 1874.

Sampiches

Tribe of Utahs.--Bancroft (after Wilson in Schoolcraft, 1860), Native Races, I, 464, 1874. (See Schoolcraft, VI, 697, 1857.)

Sampitches.--Bancroft (after Irish, 1865), Ibid, 469.
Also on map opp. p. 322.

Sampichyas

"Burton mentions Sampichyas settled at San Pete. City of the Saints (1861), p. 578."—Bancroft, Ibid, p. 469.

Sampitche.—Bancroft, Ibid, III, 568, 661, 1875 (Utah dialect; name only).

Sampeetches.—De Smet, Letters & Sketches, 37-38, 1843.

Sampatch.—Brief sketch of accidents &c &c on firm of Smith, Jackson, & Sublette, Kansas Hist. Soc. mss. 1829. Pub. by Dale in Ashley-Smith Expls., 230, 1918.

Sampichyă Shoshonean

"Sampichyă, corrupted to San Pete Utas"; about 80 on the Indian Farm at San Pete; these and the Spanish Fork Farm number 900. —R.F.Burton: City of the Saints, 578, 1861.

See also Sampiches, San Pete Utas

Sampsoy Kammei Yuman

Sampsoy: Rancheria mentioned in unsigned diary of Grijalba's expedition (1795) overland between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano a league and a half from the valley Esecha. "It is covered with live oaks, oaks, alders, poplars, willows and pines."--Diary of a Reconnaissance made with Pablo Grijalva, Aug. 17-26, 1795, MS copy from Archivos de la Mision de Santa Barbara, Vol. 4, Espediciones y Caminates, 1806-21, p 200, Bancroft Library, 1876.

[Probably in Pamo Valley.]

Samtaijjuscac

Samtaijjuscac: Rancheria mentioned in Book of Baptisms, San Diego Mission (2 Indians). Spellings: Samtaijjuscac; Santamcusac.-- Mision de San Diego, Libro de Bautismos, MS, 1769-1822.

Sa-mun-da Pomo

Tribe or band in Betumki valley [= Little Lake Valley] on middle Eastern Eel River, Calif. 1853.
Gibbs (1852) in Schoolcraft, III, 116, 1853.
McKee (in 1851), Senate Ex. Doc. 4, Special Session, p. 146, 1853. 184 (population 59 in 1851),
Also spelled Sa-min-da by McKee, S. Ex. Doc. 1, 32d Cong. 1st Sess. 502, 1852.
Barrett gives village Tsamo'mda. - Ethno-Geog. Pomo, 146 footnote, 1908;
and I got Tsam-mōm'-dah from member of tribe. - CSM

See Tsăm-mōm'-dah chu t'-te
See also Sa-min-da, Tsamo'mda,

END OF REEL.

PLEASE REWIND.